POLICE REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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No. 9420-D of 1919.

From

The Hon'ble Mr. L. ROBERTSON, C.S.I., I. C. S.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

J. CRERAR, Esquire, C.I.E., I. C. S.,
Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 6th August 1919.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Railways, for the year 1918, with the following appendices :—

Submission of the report.

Statement A, Parts I and II;
Statement B, Parts I and II;
Statements C, D and E.

The Railway and Divisional Reports were received on the undermentioned dates :—

B. B. & C. I. Railway	30th March 1919;
G. I. P. Railway	3rd April 1919;
M. & S. M. Railway	3rd April 1919;
Sind (advance copies of statements only)	29th April 1919;
Southern Division (advance copies of statements only)	16th May 1919;
Northern Division (advance copies of statements only)	26th May 1919;
Central Division (advance copies of statements only)	12th June 1919;
Northern Division (Review) ..	7th June 1919;
Central Division (Review) ..	12th June 1919;
Southern Division (Review) ..	14th June 1919;
Sind report and Commissioner's review	18th July 1919.

2. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police throughout the year.

Charge.]

The Deputy Inspectors-General were—

Criminal Investigation Department .	Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E;
Northern Range	Mr. H. R. Hume;
Southern Range	Mr. R. P. Lambert;
Sind	Mr. W. H. Luck.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 109,867 as against 112,308 in 1917—a decrease of 2,441 cases under all classes. Taking Indian Penal Code and class VI * cases separately, both cognizable and non-cognizable, there was an increase of 3,200 cases under the former and a decrease of 5,641 cases under the latter, as compared with the figures of the previous year. Under cognizable crime there was an increase of 4,681 cases, whilst non-cognizable crime decreased by 7,122 cases. The Central and

Total reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

* Miscellaneous.

Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways contributed to the increase under the cognizable crime (Central Division +2,136, Southern Division +110, Sind +1,641, Railways +997). The Northern Division recorded a fall of 203 cases. The decrease under non-cognizable crime was the result of reductions in all the Divisions and Sind (Northern Division —2,179, Central Division —2,883, Southern Division —1,675, Sind —393). The Railways returned an insignificant increase.

The total of cognizable and non-cognizable crime under all classes for the year under report and the preceding four years was :—

1914	..	113,740
1915	..	114,260
1916	..	117,862
1917	..	112,308
1918	..	109,867

The figure for the year under report was the lowest.

STATEMENT A—PART I. Police cognizable cases reported.

4. The following table shows the distribution of reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the four preceding years :—

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1914 ..	5,853	8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30,648
1915 ..	6,321	8,190	4,524	11,505	1,614	32,154
1916 ..	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,655	30,503
1917 ..	5,848	9,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289
1918 ..	6,436	11,553	4,861	11,935	2,550	37,335

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1914	..	32,876
1915	..	34,447
1916	..	32,893
1917	..	33,668
1918	..	39,311

The figures for 1918, which are greater than the figures for any one of the four previous years, show, when compared with the figures for 1917, a total net increase of 5,643 cases—an increase of 6,046 cases under classes I to V and a decrease of 403 cases under class VI. The increase is shared by all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways in the Presidency Proper (Northern Division 515, Central Division 2,163, Southern Division 333, Sind 1,653 and the Railways 979). The decrease under class VI is similarly shared.

Coming to the districts, excepting Kolaba and Ratnagiri which show a decrease of 49 each, all other districts have returned increases, the most marked being on the G. I. P. Railway (638), in Poona (529), Nasik (399), Ahmednagar (396), B. B. & C. I. Railway (328), East Khandesh (269), Belgaum (261), West Khandesh (252), Sholapur (166), Satara (152), Kaira (147), Panch Mahals (118), Ahmedabad (105), Surat (96).

Reported serious crime.

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1918 and the preceding four years :—

Forms of crime.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
(1) Murders	406	432	423	441	477
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides	196	201	212	210	241
(3) Dacoities	173	177	136	147	406
(4) Robberies	606	628	552	548	689
(5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	7,801	8,402	8,239	8,928	10,675
(6) Thefts, including cattle thefts	13,750	14,505	13,788	13,777	17,295
(7) Receiving stolen property	811	905	812	844	919
Total ..	23,743	25,250	24,162	24,895	30,702

It will be observed that the total figure for 1918 was the highest during the quinquennium, and that the rise, which was most marked under dacoities, burglaries and thefts, occurred in all of the above forms of crime.

The cases reported during 1918 in the above table were distributed between the Divisions, inclusive of Sind and the Railways, of the Presidency Proper as under :—

Division.	Murders and attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts, including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
Northern Division	156	103	113	2,141	2,149	107
Central Division	171	220	306	3,663	5,072	193
Southern Division	154	60	145	1,490	1,844	113
Sind	231	19	116	3,285	5,955	469
Railways of the Presidency Proper	6.	4	9	96	2,275	37
Total ..	718	406	689	10,675	17,295	919

The increase in reported cognizable crime, the details of which are given in paragraph 4, is due, mainly, to the same reasons which led to an increase in the preceding year, namely, general and serious rise in the price of food, which in the year under report was accentuated by the failure of the monsoon and the shortage of food-stuffs, rise in the prices of cloth and in the cost of living generally, and also to the prevalence of plague in certain districts, causing evacuation of towns and villages. The districts recording the most prominent rises under the Indian Penal Code were :—the G. I. P. Railway (671 cases), Poona (537), Nasik (435), Ahmednagar (403), B. B. & C. I. Railway (313), East Khandesh (282), West Khandesh (248), Belgaum (245) and Kaira (198). On the other hand, under class VI all the districts, except Surat, Thana, West Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur and B. B. & C. I. Railway, which have returned insignificant increases, show a decline.

A contributory cause in the large record of crime in the case of the Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar Districts was the increase in the number of followers with the military forces stationed there, and in addition in the case of Poona and Nasik, inability of the police to watch efficiently the criminal portion of the population owing to large number of vacancies throughout the year.

The additional causes in the case of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and the Kaira District are mentioned below :—

G. I. P. Railway.

(1) When the carrying of treasure by rail was prohibited, traders endeavoured to transport surreptitiously the coin which they had obtained for currency notes. This led to corrupt bribing of railway servants and to thieving.

(2) The enormous accumulation of parcels when pressure of military traffic was heavy afforded extended opportunities for pilferage.

(3) The systematic looting of goods trains was an inevitable result of high prices and food-shortage.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The figures were swollen by the inclusion of many cases which formerly were tabulated under " missing goods ".

Kaira District.

There was a violent outbreak of crime among the Dharalas of this district during July and August. The outbreak is ascribed to the failure of the monsoon and the prevalence of high prices acting upon the untutored minds already excited by the " passive resistance " campaign and the teachings of the home-rule league.

The reasons advanced may be accepted. The question of crime on railways is occupying my attention and I shall submit my views shortly for the orders of Government.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Cases for disposal, inclusive of cases pending from previous years, were as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1917 ..	35,837	2,523	38,360
1918 ..	42,237	2,143	44,380

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 3,110 against 2,575 in 1917, leaving 41,270 cases for investigation as compared with 35,785 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under Section *157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, remained more or less stationary, *viz.*, 7 per cent. as against 6·71 in 1917 and 7·52 in 1916.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false increased by 148, *viz.*, 8,286 cases in 1917 to 8,434 cases for the year under report. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal, which stood at 21·03 in 1916 and rose to 21·60 in 1917, fell in the year under report to 19. Except the Northern Division, in which the percentage remained practically stationary, all the Divisions, Sind and the Railways, show an improvement in this direction, the percentage of the cases excluded to those for disposal being 20·27 against 24·56 in the Central Division, 24·01 against 25·24 in the Southern Division, 18·56 against 22·38 in Sind, and 7·95 against 11·71 on the Railways. The improvement in the percentage noticed, although small, is worth recording in view of the increase of crime for disposal by 6,020 cases.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Out of the excluded cases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, 1,496 cases were classed as being maliciously false, against 1,393 in 1917, or an increase of 103 cases. The figures for the three previous years were as under : —

1914	..	1,575
1915	..	1,508
1916	..	1,379

The variations do not appear to represent any fact worth recording.

Prosecutions in 371 cases were undertaken during the year, 121 ending in conviction, while 149 cases remained pending at the end of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 24·79 against 23·47 in 1917. The percentages of convictions to the false cases tried during the last three years were :—

1916	..	63·47
1917	..	54·58
1918	..	54·50

Whilst on this subject, I would like to invite attention to the following remarks by the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira :—

"It will be noticed that sanction to prosecute has been given in a larger percentage of cases than usual. This is a deliberate policy. If the case has been classed as 'B' and there is reasonable proof against the accused, prosecution should not be stayed merely on account of a slight doubt that the case is not certain to end in conviction. The more prosecutions there are, the more likely people are to think twice before making false complaints."

These views embody a sensible standpoint. It is necessary, however, to lay stress on the proviso that reasonable proof should be forthcoming of the *mala fides* of the complainant.

Vexatious complaints.

9. The provision of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, under which compensation may be awarded by the Magistrate to persons against whom maliciously false complaints have been laid, was applied in 215 cases in the year against 211 cases in 1917. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 6,173 as against Rs. 6,339 in the previous year. Sind as usual heads the list both as regards the number of cases (87) in which the provision of the law was used and the amount of compensation awarded (Rs. 2,645). The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind remarks that "there is a slight improvement in the use of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code,

* Investigation refused.

. . . . Almost all District Magistrates are paying their attention to the use of this important section though they find that Magistrates do not understand how to make use of the section."

There appears to be considerable difference of opinion in the Presidency Proper regarding the use of this provision of law. It is clear that in police cases, the fact that the complaint is vexatious or frivolous should have been discovered in the course of the investigation. The statistics do not discriminate between cases conducted by the police and those taken up direct by the magistracy. So far as the police administration is concerned, a reduction in the number of police cases in which the section is used would be a healthy sign since it would indicate a proper use of the power to refuse investigation in false cases.

In all cases, however, where a Magistrate is satisfied that the accusation is false or frivolous, it would appear to be his duty to consider whether he should not put into operation the provision of law allowing compensation to the accused at the expense of the complainant.

Pending cases.

10. With the increase (6,020 cases) in the number of cognizable offences for disposal, there was an increase of 1,707 pending cases, *viz.*, from 4,746 to 6,453. Out of the total (6,453), 2,280 were pending with the police and 4,173 with the magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last five years stand as under :—

1914	..	.. 11·3
1915	..	.. 10·2
1916	..	.. 11·53
1917	..	.. 12·37
1918	..	.. 14·54

The increase of 1,707 cases is distributed over all the Divisions and the Rail ways in the Presidency Proper, but it is mainly confined to Sind (622) and the Central Division (574 cases). The Commissioner, Central Division, has remarked on the increase as under :—

"It was during the last two or three months that the season finally declared itself as one of scarcity and naturally this was reflected in the state of crime, which presumably increased towards the end of the year, and this is apparently the cause of the rise in pending and undetected cases."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind has explained the increase as follows :—

"The increase is due to the increase in reported crime and also to the fact that the influenza epidemic prevented investigating officers from completing enquiries. The large number of cases pending disposal by Magistrates is also due to influenza and remission work due to bad inundation."

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 29,255 cases—a net increase of 4,109 cases on the total for 1917 (+ 4,560 cases under the Indian Penal Code, —451 cases under class VI). A detailed comparison of figures for the three years ending with the year under report shows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1916 ..	22,891	2,131	25,022
1917 ..	23,019	2,127	25,146
1918 ..	27,579	1,676	29,255

The net increase of 4,109 cases on the total for 1917 was general and occurred mainly in the Central Division (1,683 cases), Sind (1,201 cases) and the Railways (780 cases). An examination of the fluctuations of crime under the several classes shows a considerable increase of 1,856 under class III (serious offences against person and property) and of 2,762 cases under class V (minor offences against property). On the other hand, there were decreases of 59 cases under class II (serious offences against the person), of 30 cases under class IV (minor offences against the person) and of 451 cases under class VI (other offences).

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the year under report as well as those for the preceding two years are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts, including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1916	358	117	282	7,021	10,801	593
1917	317	102	305	7,610	10,329	638
1918	340	227	358	9,236	13,056	700

Taking the figures by Divisions, the increase in the numbers of murders (23) is distributed over the Presidency Proper, while Sind showed a decrease of 14 over the figure of 1917. Though the number of true murders was greater as compared with the figure for the preceding year, it was smaller than the number for 1916.

The number of dacoities rose from 102 in 1917 to 227 in the year under report. The increase occurred in the Northern and Central Divisions, *viz.*, 59 and 73 respectively. The Southern Division and Sind returned decreases of 9 and 2 respectively. The number of robberies increased from 305 in 1917 to 358. Excepting Southern Division where robberies decreased from 71 to 59, all the Divisions and Sind showed increases, *viz.*, Northern Division +20, Central Division +30 and Sind +11.

There were 4 dacoities and 4 robberies on the Presidency Railways during the year against none in the previous year.

The increase in dacoities was most marked in East Khandesh from 24 to 35 Thana 2 to 34, Kaira 4 to 21 and Satara 1 to 21, and that in robberies in East Khandesh from 23 to 43, Kaira 22 to 39 and Nasik 10 to 27.

Cases of house-breaking and thefts totalled 9,236 against 7,610 in 1917. The increase which is general was most noticeable in the Central Division (616 cases) and Sind (582 cases). The districts returning the largest numbers were :—Ahmedabad (107 cases), Kaira (108 cases), West Khandesh (138 cases), Nasik (223 cases), Poona (142 cases), Belgaum (128 cases), Hyderabad (139 cases), Larkana (147 cases) and Nawabshah (200 cases).

Thefts, including cattle thefts, rose from 10,329 to 13,056 in 1918, or an increase of 2,727 cases. Of this increase, the Central Division, Sind and the Railways are responsible for 892, 885 and 757 cases respectively. The districts which return a large number of cases were Poona (211 cases), G. I. P. Railway (565 cases), Sind Railways (785 cases) and Nasik (166 cases).

True cases of receiving stolen property numbered 700 during the year under report against 638 cases in 1917. While the Central and Southern Divisions and Sind returned increases of 44, 6 and 17 respectively, the Northern Division and the Railways showed small decreases of 3 and 2 cases.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

12. Concurrently with the increase in the number of reported crime and crime for disposal, there was a rise of 3,138 in undetected cases. The figures compared with those of the preceding two years are as under :—

1916	..	..	9,444
1917	..	..	9,789
1918	..	..	12,927

The increase was distributed over the entire Presidency and was most marked in Sind (1,191 cases), which was followed by the Central Division with 1,071 cases, the Presidency Railways with 513 cases, the Northern Division with 293 cases and the Southern Division with 70 cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentages of undetected cases to real cases disposed of according to the several Divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions, etc.	Real cases disposed of in 1918.	Undetected cases in 1918.	Percentage.				
			1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Northern Division	5,591	2,050	32·9	35·2	34·49	33·28	36·66
Central Division	8,578	4,001	25·7	38·8	38·27	42·49	46·64
Southern Division	3,544	922	27·1	25·5	22·18	24·97	26·01
Sind	9,136	5,056	48·1	48·2	46·30	48·70	55·34
Railways	2,406	898	31·6	28·7	31·97	23·67	37·32
Total for the Presidency ..	29,255	12,927	37·8	39·1	37·74	38·92	44·18

The above figures include those of class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) cases only, the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 46·58 against 42·27 in 1917 and 40·95 in 1916. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for 1918 under the Indian Penal Code were 41·61 and 57·15 respectively as compared with 37·64 and 52·09 in 1917.

On an examination of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code by districts, it will be observed that in the Presidency Proper the highest percentage of undetected crime was once more in the Poona District (57). In Sind, the Railway with 70, Nawabshah with 62, Hyderabad with 61, and Larkana with 58 returned the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was obtained by Kanara (9), Ratnagiri coming next with a percentage of 18. Though the percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code shows deterioration as a whole, there has been improvement in Broach, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Karachi and Riverain. The remaining charges show a falling off, the most marked deterioration being on the G. I. P. Railway from 24 to 40 and Nawabshah from 52 to 62.

In the course of their remarks on the increase in the number of undetected cases, the Commissioners of Divisions have made the following remarks :—

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

".....In respect of undetected cases of house-breakings and thefts, Kaira heads the list, followed next by Thana..... In Thana 30 dacoities reported neither by the complainants nor by the police patels to the police through fear of the dacoits were detected during the course of the investigation of another case. This was a good piece of detection. The Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, has made the following remarks in a judgment :—

'I must note that while the police of Kinavli and Shahapur Circle were in blissful ignorance of the dacoities going on for nearly three weeks in villages close to their headquarters, the police officials from Thana, especially Mr. Honavar Harischandra, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, as soon as they heard rumour about the offences, acted with commendable promptitude, care and patience in tracing the culprits.'

" The percentage of undetected to true cases was highest in Kaira and Thana, 38·3 and 38 respectively, and lowest in the Panch Mahals, 34."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"..... The increase occurs in all districts, but it was marked in Nasik, Poona, West Khandesh, Satara and East Khandesh.

" The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, writes :—

'The undetected cases are a large number, but the police were seriously handicapped this year with regard to military complaints. Even detected cases had to remain as undetected for want of the complainants, who had gone to the front and could not be secured to claim their property.'

" The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, writes that the abolition of the hazri system has something to do with the increase of undetected crimes.

" The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, remarks that he finds the Sub-Inspectors become disheartened if they cannot find a clue at once and that he has formed his opinion deliberately after careful scrutiny of the criminal records of the Sub-Inspectors in the district. He thinks the present-day Sub-Inspector prefers his own comfort to investigation. This points to the necessity of the District Superintendent of Police visiting as many serious crimes as possible."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"..... In Bijapur the deterioration is ascribed to a large number of petty cases in which unidentifiable property was stolen. In Belgaum it is attributed to the violent epidemic of influenza which prevented prompt information and prompt investigation. In the light of the experience of Dharwar and Ratnagiri (where there was a decrease in undetected cases) it is very doubtful whether influenza was the cause of the deterioration in Belgaum ; it would seem more likely that the explanation given in Bijapur applies also to Belgaum. In any case the cause was outside the police."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"..... As pointed out in previous years, there is an absence of really efficient detective arrangements and a substantive improvement can be expected only on the introduction of the reorganization scheme now under the consideration of Government."

Police cases decided by trial.

13. The work of the police before the courts was slightly more successful in 1918 than in the preceding year. On a total of 13,218 true cases decided by trial, 11,542 cases ended in conviction compared with 11,070 cases on the total of 12,782 in 1917. The percentage of cases convicted to tried was 87·32 against 86·60 in the previous year under all classes and was 86·27 against 84·72 under the Indian Penal Code.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders and attempts at murders and culpable homicides.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts, including cattle thefts.	Receiving stolen property.
1916	73·83	92·15	85·34	88·70	93·14	86·28
1917	73·48	87·23	87·75	88·84	92·86	85·57
1918	75·74	81·11	84·56	89·66	93·17	88·14

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1918 and the preceding two years :—

1916 ..	.. 44·65
1917 ..	.. 44·02
1918 ..	.. 39·24

The highest percentage of convictions is returned by the Southern Division (51·24) and the lowest by Sind (31·58). The Northern Division shows a percentage of 48·06, the Central Division 36·88 and the Railways 41·18. The percentage for the Presidency, exclusive of Sind, stands at 43·03 as against 47·64 in 1917 and 48·38 in 1916.

Sessions cases.

14. A total of 944 cases, inclusive of pending cases of the previous year, was committed to the Sessions Courts against 921 cases in the previous year. Out of 774 trials concluded, 564 ended in conviction as compared with 803 trials concluded in 1917 with 596 convictions. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried fell from 75·57 in 1916 and 74·22 in 1917 to 72·86 in the year under report. Of the remaining cases committed to the Sessions, 210 ended in acquittal or discharge, whilst 165 were pending at the end of the year. The highest percentage of convictions to tried was returned by the Northern Division, namely, 77·73 against 80·58 in 1918. Similar percentages for the Central and Southern Divisions, Sind and the Railways were 71·23, 75·65, 70·16 and 58·82 against 77·60, 72·85, 66·4 and 86·66 respectively in 1917. Exclusive of Sind, the percentage of convictions for the Presidency Proper stood at 74·06 against 77·75 in 1917.

Offences under special and local laws.

15. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 1,887 in 1918 against 2,217 in the preceding year, giving a decrease of 330 cases. Of the 1,887 cases, 1,429 were brought to trial and 1,366 ended in conviction as against 1,870 and 1,811 respectively in 1917. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 95·59 against 96·84 in 1917 and 97·12 in 1916.

Cognizable crime: direct cases.

16. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the police during the year under report was 5,936 against 6,898 in 1917 and 6,133 in 1916. 3,193 or 53·79 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 3,970 or 57·55 per cent. in 1917 and 2,977 or 48·54 per cent. in 1916.

STATEMENT A, PART II—Persons in police cases.

17. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 33,455 against 28,146 in 1917 and 27,520 in 1916. The increase (5,309) in the number of arrests during the year under report is due to the abnormal rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the number of persons for disposal was 37,264 as compared with 31,618 in 1917 and 31,199 in 1916. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 710 against 592 in 1917 and 580 in 1916—a percentage of 2·12 on the total of persons arrested as compared with 2·10 in 1917 and 2·10 in 1916. Out of the number for disposal, 28,126 persons were placed before the courts during the year and 18,166 were convicted, *i.e.*, 64·58 per cent. against 61·93 in 1917 and 63·72 in 1916. The similar percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the year under report were 68·41 and 55·15 respectively against 67·05 and 50·61 in 1917. The percentage of conviction has noticeably fallen on the Railways (81·8 in 1918 against 86·27 in 1917), but on the other hand it has risen in all the Divisions and Sind. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code alone was for the whole Presidency 62·33 against 58·45 in 1917 and 60·60 in 1916. For the year under report the percentages under the Indian Penal Code for the Presidency Proper and Sind were 66·16 and 53·17 respectively. At the end of the year there were 7,356 persons awaiting trial against 3,790 in 1917 and 3,417 in 1916.

STATEMENT B, PART I—Non-cognizable crime.

18. Non-cognizable crime decreased from 71,742 cases in 1917 to 64,620 in the year under report—a net decrease of 7,122 cases. The total of 1918 is the lowest for that of any year in the previous quinquennium. The Northern Division which returned the highest number of cases successively for the previous three years, recorded a decided decrease (2,179 cases). The decrease is also marked in the Central Division (2,883 cases). Cases for disposal by the magistracy totalled 68,401 against 74,616 in 1917. Of the former, 46,161 cases were tried against 48,820 in the preceding year. Of these 37,043 cases ended in conviction, or 54·15 per cent. of the total cases for disposal, against 39,312 cases convicted, or a percentage of 52·68 in the previous year. Out of cases for disposal (68,401), 11,802 cases were of 'voluntarily causing hurt'.

STATEMENT B, PART II—Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the courts during 1918 was 98,839 against 111,947 in 1917; of the former, 6,102 persons against 5,799 in the previous year were discharged after appearance without trial; 63,707 persons were tried, 43,913 were convicted and 19,794 were discharged or acquitted against 70,292, 48,042 and 22,250 respectively in the preceding year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the courts were 68·92 and 44·42 against 68·63 and 42·91 in 1917.

STATEMENT C—Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of property stolen during 1918 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 20,85,708 as against Rs. 15,51,816 in 1917 and Rs. 14,43,454 in 1916. The value of property recovered was Rs. 7,06,691 as compared with Rs. 5,76,900 in 1917 and Rs. 5,21,543 in 1916.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1914 to 1918 are given below:—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
Presidency, including Sind	38·61	32·04	36·13	37·17	33·88
Presidency Proper	37·4	31·52	36·41	38·45	34·36
Sind	40·67	32·77	35·61	34·29	32·86

Except in the Northern Division and on the Presidency Railways where the percentages have remained almost stationary, (29) and (41) respectively, there has

been a decrease in the relative value of property recovered to stolen, which is most noticeable in the Central Division from 36·89 in 1917 to 29·05 in the year under report.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 10,703 as against 8,854 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen fell from 58·64 in 1917 to 55·02 in the year under report. Similar percentages for 1914, 1915 and 1916 were respectively 59·01, 57·31 and 57·31.

These percentages, which are worked out on totals, are fallacious. One case in which a large amount of property may have been stolen and the whole either recovered or not recovered, will unduly sway the percentage one way or the other. Where the property is not recovered, the percentage will obscure much useful police work done in the recovery of property in a large number of small cases.

Preventive action.

21. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information annually submitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 :—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1917	788	535	433	..	102	128	67·89
	1918	1,528	1,219	730	..	489	135	79·77
Central Division	1917	840	598	324	43	231	138	71·19
	1918	988	590	318	14	258	206	59·71
Southern Division	1917	493	350	244	1	105	66	70·99
	1918	490	278	169	..	109	95	56·73
Sind	1917	864	604	149	..	455	132	69·91
	1918	874	461	105	..	356	260	52·74
Railways in the Presidency Proper.	1917	63	38	13	..	25	15	60·31
	1918	30	21	5	..	16	5	70·
Total	1917	3,048	2,125	1,163	44	918	479	69·71
	1918	3,910	2,555	1,327	14	1,228	701	65·34

The figures for the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, show a large net increase of 862 over the total of persons proceeded against in 1917. The largest increase (740) was returned by the Northern Division, next come the Central Division and Sind with 148 and 10 respectively, while the Southern Division and the Railways in the Presidency Proper showed decreases of 3 and 33 respectively. The remarkable increase in the number of these cases is accounted for almost entirely by the extraordinary measures taken to restore law and order in the Kaira District when the outbreak of the Dharalas mentioned in paragraph 5 above was at its height. In this connection the District Magistrate, Kaira, writes :—

"Very effective use was made of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code and the immediate drop in the figures of crime shows that, generally speaking, the police got hold of the right people. ....."

The slight decrease noticeable in the Southern Division is mainly shared by the Bijapur, Kanara and the Ratnagiri Districts. The District Superintendent of Police, Bijapur, writes :—

"The fall in the prosecutions under Chapter VIII is due to—

(*i*) the creation of two settlements of criminal tribes in the district;

(*ii*) absence of visits to the district of criminals hailing from the Madras Presidency for fear of being confined in the settlements; and

(*iii*) extension of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to Lamanis (the only tribe outside the settlement at present) at the commencement of the year. These three classes furnished formerly almost the whole number that were chaptered."

The District Magistrate, Bijapur, however, remarks that "more sustained action under Chapter VIII should have been taken by the police, but in view of the fact that 31 persons were discharged out of 51 proceeded against, it appears that the police were by no means backward in instituting proceedings."

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies.— The Presidency Proper.

22. The Ahmedabad District was, as usual, visited by a number of Pathans and other wandering foreigners, but there was no special influx of suspicious characters. A gang of Muzaffarnagar Baurias was detected and successfully proceeded against.

A gang of Kanjars (Pahadi Bhois) was noticed within the limits of the Broach City and action was taken under Section 46 of the Bombay District Police Act to disperse it.

During the year under report, 11 foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District of whom 10 were convicted and sentenced under various sections of the Indian Penal Code.

The Criminal Tribes Act continued in force against the Waghris and Dharalas of the Kaira District. In the case of the Waghris the Act continued to be effective, while operations against the Dharalas have not been successful and the matter is under further consideration.

A gang of Phanse Pardhis from the Ahmednagar District entered the Nasik District and started committing crime. They were pursued by the police and successfully prosecuted under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Kathodis of the Thana District, who apparently came for the innocent purpose of preparing charcoal in the jungle, were detected committing dacoities in the Nasik District. They were eventually brought to book and convicted. Mang Garudis, who flocked to Deolali and Nasik, took up service on military works, but they could not keep from committing thefts though getting good wages. A good many were duly brought before the courts and convicted.

In the Satara District 81 persons belonging to the local and wandering criminal tribes, such as Mangs, Ramoshis, Uchalias and Mang Garudis, were prosecuted during the year under report and convictions were obtained against 35.

A gang of Gujerati Kolatis visited Sholapur town and committed three housebreakings and thefts in the bungalows in the camp; cases against them were sent up and two of the party were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions. This gang had undoubtedly been looting throughout the district.

Considerable trouble was caused in the northern talukas of the Belgaum District by gangs of Mang Garudis, about twenty cases being attributed to them. About 4 gangs of Iranis, 1 gang of Mang Garudis, 1 of Haran-shikaris, 9 of Gujerati Bhats, 3 of Mahratta Gosavis, 1 of Konchi Korwas and 1 of Gollars were reported as moving about the district at different times during the year.

Two gangs of Iranis and one of Kanjar Bhats entered the Bijapur District. As the members of these gangs did not show any criminal tendencies they were escorted out of the district without bringing them under the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

In the Dharwar District the police had to watch 142 gangs of criminal tribes settled in or about the district such as Korchas or Pamlors, Lamanis, Kaikadis or Kalkorvis, Gosavis, Barkers, Wadders, Ghantichors, Iranis, Gollars, Kurbars, Haran-shikaris, Bedars, Talwars, Madars, etc.

The only criminal class in the Kolaba District is that of Katkaris. Of the 438 persons convicted in cognizable offences 178 were Katkaris.

Sind.

In connection with the criminal tribes in Sind the Deputy Inspector-General of Police writes:—

"In the Hyderabad District the Bauriah and Sansi question is still being considered. The Kutchras, Bhils and other wandering tribes in the mofussil continue to remain immune from the attention of the rural police. The Wagdai Khosas in the Tando Bago Taluka continue their depredations. The District Magistrate, Hyderabad, states that the reformation of this tribe is impossible in their present surroundings and he has under consideration their transfer to a deh (village) where they can get full supply of water for irrigation and have an opportunity of reforming themselves by earning honest livelihood.

"In the Sukkar District Jaghiranis have again committed a number of thefts during the year. The District Superintendent of Police, Sukkar, hopes that by the use of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and by inflicting fines on the whole village when a crime is traced to that village, their activities will be lessened. The Bauriahs and Waghris still visit the district. One Waghri was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment for making counterfeit coins.

"In the Larkana District the campaign started against the Bauriahs last year has not failed to produce beneficial results. The District Magistrate, Larkana, has asked the District Superintendent of Police as to whether it is feasible to extend the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to certain Magsis and Chandias of Mirokhan Taluka whose constant feuds are a menace to the general safety.

"The Hurs in the Thar and Parkar District remained quiet except that 3 out of the 356 absconded from the settlement. Out of them 2 were recaptured and prosecuted. The remaining one is still at large. One Hur named Muried, son of Saleh, who absconded from Visapur Settlement was arrested during the year. Another Hur who escaped from the Hyderabad Prison was also arrested before he got to the Makhi Dhand where he would have soon raised a gang.

"I agree with both the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate in remarking as to the inadvisability of relaxing repressive measures in dealing with the Hurs.

"In the Nawabshah District there has been no crime, but 13 Hurs escaped from the settlement, 3 of whom have been arrested and 10 are still at large. Efforts are being made to arrest them.

"Some Waghris and Pathans were found in the Upper Sind Frontier District, but no crime has been traced to them.

"The tribes which commit thefts on the Sind Railways are the Shars, Turts, Jaghiranis, Jangegas, Shoras and Gaddas and continue to give trouble by committing thefts from running trains.

"The question as to what action should be taken against criminal tribes is still under consideration. I have urged the importance of appointing a special officer to examine the question before embarking on a definite line of action."

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kaira.—The rules made under Section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act, referred to in the previous years' reports, worked smoothly and well and very few changes were necessary. On the effect of the rules on the Waghris the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, writes :—

"During the year a large number of Waghris was transferred from class III to class II owing to their period of one year in class III having been completed without any misconduct. As no hazri (roll call) has to be given in class II, I had some misgivings that the Waghris would revert to crime. I am glad to say that my fears have been groundless : in spite of the reduction of hazri in a great many cases and of the great increase of crime in the district no tendency to go back to their bad habits was noticed among the Waghris and their standard of behaviour was maintained. This speaks well of the efficiency of the rules and the supervision of the special staff."

NOTE.—Transfer to a higher class means relaxation of restrictions.

As regards the working of the rules in respect of Dharalas, the District Superintendent of Police adds :—

"The operation of the Act against the Dharalas has been ineffective..... In all 746 new Dharalas were brought on the register.....528 for bad character and 218 on account of conviction. But the restrictions which can be imposed on them are not nearly sufficient to check their indulgence in crime."

The matter is under separate consideration.

West Khandesh.—The Mang Garudis who have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act were confined to the district. Certain other tribes were also dealt with.

Dharwar.—1,417 members of the different criminal tribes were registered under the Criminal Tribes Act. 68 prosecutions were undertaken under the Act, of which 45 ended in conviction. In addition, 68 registered members of the criminal tribes were warned for being absent without permission or pass.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.

Sholapur.—The number of inmates in the settlements at Sholapur rose from 2,681 in 1917 to 3,223 in 1918. They include Kaikadis, Chapparbands, Mang-Garudis, Bhamptas, Pardhis and Bhats. In the agricultural settlement at Hotgi there were 13 Kaikadis and 83 Haran-shikaris. The settlement at Barsi contains

242 Phanse-Pardhis, out of whom 34 men, 10 women and 10 boys are working in the mills and presses and 27 boys and girls work half-time in the mills and attend school; 11 men and 40 women do miscellaneous work.

The two settlements at Sholapur are each provided with a night guard of 2 head constables and 10 constables, whose duty it is to prevent the inmates leaving and entering at night.

In connection with the settlements at Bijapur and Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, Hubli and Gadag in the Dharwar District, and Khanapur (including Shiroli Coupe settlement) and Gokak Falls in the Belgaum District, where 479 persons were confined under Section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act during 1918, the Commissioner, Southern Division, makes the following observations :—

"In Bijapur over 1,660 persons, mostly Lamanis, in Dharwar over 1,400 persons and in Belgaum over 800 persons have been registered under Section 5 of the Act. The Lamanis of Bijapur were responsible for 6 dacoities, 1 robbery, 2 burglaries and 8 thefts in 1918. In Belgaum 3 dacoities, 5 robberies and 24 burglaries committed during the year were traced to Mang Garudis, Ghantichors and Kaikadis, all criminal tribes, most of these offences being committed by gangs which reside in Native States. Inroads on this scale are preventible by the adoption of the settlement system, and it is the clear duty of the States concerned to protect the neighbours against such depredations by their subjects by introducing a system which is known to be effective.

"The effect of the six criminal tribes settlements in the three Karnatak Districts is visible in the crime statistics (and it must be remembered that the year under report was perhaps the hardest within memory), but the most gratifying feature of these institutions is the hope which they contain of the eradication of criminal tendencies from classes which for ages have preyed upon the public. The Chapparbands, who infested the Bijapur District and marauded in all directions, are steadily moving forward to reformation, and the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer estimates that within five years the number of Chapparbands who will need to be registered and restrained will be less than 50, whilst five years ago there were 914 on the register. The Ghantichors of Bijapur are also moving forward steadily and it is particularly gratifying to note that not a single young Ghantichor on reaching the age of 15 has had to be registered. The Haranshikaris are not moving so rapidly towards reformation, but hopeful signs are not wanting and some of their lads are settling down to a peaceful and useful life. The Bhats in the Bijapur Settlement were usefully employed in cutting down prickly pear, an unattractive work to which they are accustomed, and though these were the worst characters of the tribe, specially picked from other settlements in order that they might be more directly under Mr. Starte's supervision, their conduct in the Bijapur settlement was fairly good. Drinking in the settlements was much less during the year.

"The Dharwar and Belgaum reports give no information regarding the effect of the settlements upon criminal tribes and crime. The point is of such importance and has such a direct bearing on the administration of the police that the Superintendents of Police in those districts are being requested to include remarks on the subject in future reports. The District Magistrate, Dharwar, reports having heard frequent expressions of satisfaction on the part of villagers at the success of the measures taken to control criminal tribes."

The population of all the settlements in the Southern Division at the end of the year under report stood at 3,426.

Habitual offenders.

23. During the year under report 3,327 of the 18,166 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,165 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 3,013, 16,343 and 1,224 respectively in 1917. The highest number of habitual offenders (469) was returned by the Central Division, which is followed by Sind with 396 against 393 and 402 respectively in 1917. In the following districts of the Presidency Proper the number of habitual offenders was most marked :—

Sholapur (98), East Khandesh (93), West Khandesh (78) and Poona (70).

In Sind, Nawabshah (121), Sukkur (83) and Thar and Parkar (69).

Gang Cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated the 25th January 1916.)

In the Presidency Proper, the district police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with 9 gang cases inclusive of pending cases of former years—3 new cases and 6 pending from the previous year. Six of these cases ended in conviction, while one was pending at the end of the year. 127 out of 175 persons

concerned were tried, 44 being convicted, while 83 were discharged and 24 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Criminal Investigation department.

24. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Departments of the Presidency Proper and Sind continued to be the same as in the previous year.

Presidency proper.

The number of enquiries carried out during the year was 106 (including 12 pending from the previous year), of which 55 were criminal as against 64 in 1917 and 67 in 1916. Altogether 210 persons (including 46 persons pending from the previous year) were sent up for trial, of whom 34 were convicted, 54 discharged and 107 were pending trial at the close of the year. The number of persons pending included 85 accused in the Akola Mamlatdar's murder case in the Ahmednagar District.

The following were some of the more important cases dealt with :—

I.—Poona Forged Pay Bill case.

The facts are briefly that three false pay bills were presented and cashed at the Poona treasury in November 1917 and January 1918. The names of the members of the establishment were fictitious, the amounts in the bills were imaginary and the signatures were forged. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department in the middle of February 1918 and the offence was brought home to one Narayan Hari Ambdekar, a clerk in the office of the Consulting Surveyor to Government, who was arrested on the 12th May 1918, and Rs. 2,531 and a watch purchased by him from the amount misappropriated were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty before the Sessions Judge, Poona, and was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 420, 467 and 471, Indian Penal Code, respectively, the three sentences to be concurrent. The Sessions Judge highly commended the detective skill with which this case was dealt.

II.—Cheating by sale of Bogus Goa Lottery Tickets at Erandol, East Khandesh District.

A Goanese named A. F. Martin, proprietor of Martin & Co., general merchants, Bombay, who had been a regular dealer in Goanese lottery tickets for some years past, went to Erandol in September 1917 with a servant named C. X. Pereira, started a shop there and sold lottery tickets, called "the Santa Cruz Lottery Tickets," representing to the people that they were tickets for the well-known Goa lotteries, *viz.*, the Santa Casa and the Hospicio. Early in October copies of printed lists of winners of prizes in the September drawing were distributed. About 500 tickets were sold by both the accused to the people of Erandol in September at Re. 1-0-6 per ticket and about 1,000 in October upto the 19th, two or three days prior to the date of the drawing of prizes for the October lottery. As the people of Erandol heard nothing about the October drawing, suspicion was aroused. Two persons who had purchased tickets went to Bombay, and finding on enquiry that the lottery was not genuine, laid a complaint before the Bombay City Police. The case was entrusted for investigation to an officer of the Poona Criminal Investigation Department, who discovered that the lottery was a bogus affair. Martin and Pereira were sent up for trial to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, East Khandesh, who discharged Pereira under Section 253 and sentenced Martin to pay a fine of Rs, 1,000 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, on the 22nd August 1918.

The Bombay High Court has issued a notice to accused Martin on the recommendation of the District Magistrate, East Khandesh, to show cause why a substantial sentence of imprisonment should not be passed.

III.—Criminal Breach of Trust case, Nandurbar, West Khandesh.

A Pardeshi named Dagdusing Ganpatsing, of Nandurbar, died on the 14th December 1915, leaving behind him two widows named Hira and Durga and a daughter. In a deed disposing of his property, made on the 3rd December 1915, he referred to a desire to adopt a boy without naming any one. After his death a near relative, Dodhusing Rajaram, prevailed upon Dagdusing's senior widow Hirabai to adopt a boy named Baliram. The widow was induced by misrepresentations to sign the deed of adoption in which Dodhusing was shown as the manager of the property. In this he was assisted by the deceased's gumasta Nathu Rawaji and Wani Lala *alias* Bechardas. Meanwhile Bahadursing, brother of Hira, lodged a complaint before the First Class Magistrate, charging Dodhusing Rajaram under Sections 403 and 414, Indian Penal Code. The case was thrown out, the Magistrate adjudging it a civil matter. During the progress of this case Dodhusing had a *panchnama* made of the ornaments on the 27th March 1916, the panch being partisans of his. The ornaments were then placed in an iron safe which was removed to an empty house where it was watched at night by Rajaram Rashram, uncle of the adopted son. All this was done under strong protest from the opposite party. Bahadursing, when his plaint was thrown out by the First Class Magistrate, went to the Sessions Court in revision, where he

also met with failure on the 12th June 1916. Dodhusing returned from Dhulia after the decision and lodged a complaint before the local police under Sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, stating that property valued at Rs. 7,835-4-9 was stolen from the safe and that Bahadursing, Durga and others were suspected. The papers of the investigation were sent to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Western Division, West Khandesh, who classed the case as maliciously false.

Bahadursing applied to the Inspector-General of Police for an enquiry by the Criminal Investigation Department and an officer was deputed to make enquiries. He went through the accounts during the managership of Dodhusing from the death of Dagdusing to 13th November 1916, when the property was handed over by the District Judge, West Khandesh, the Deputy Nazir, Dhulia, and discovered that (1) Dodhusing, (2) Natha Raoji and (3) Lala *alias* Bechardas had misappropriated various items amounting to about Rs. 14,584-5-0. The case under Section 406, Indian Penal Code, against the above three accused was pending before the Sessions Court, Khandesh.

IV.—Murder of the Mamlatdar of Akola, District Ahmednagar.

A serious riot resulting in the murder of Mr. Abdul Ali Pirzada, Mamlatdar of the Akola Taluka, and of a Havildar of the 107th Pioneers, took place at Akola in the Ahmednagar District on Saturday, the 10th August 1918. The riot arose out of an incident which occurred in the course of recruiting operations. An angry crowd assembled near the Mamlatdar's house. Being unable to break it in, they set fire to the house. The other inmates, including the Mamlatdar's family, succeeded in escaping, but the Mamlatdar, who had succeeded in making his way into an adjoining house, was dragged out by the crowd and murdered. The Havildar perished in the burning house. The immediate cause of the murder appears to have been the shaving of moustaches, beards and hair of three Bairagis against their will, and forcibly enlisting them as recruits. A special tribunal consisting of three commissioners was appointed by Government under Section 4 of the Defence of India Act, IV of 1915. In all 52 accused persons were placed before the special tribunal. After the close of the year the case ended in conviction, 1 accused being sentenced to death, and 17 to 25 years' transportation.

V.—Gudgeri Railway Station theft on the M. & S. M. Railway.

An iron safe belonging to the Railway Company containing the Gudgeri Station Master's private property, Rs. 600 in cash, a currency note of Rs. 50 and a gold ornament of Rs. 5, was stolen on the night of the 26th May 1917 from the Station Master's office at the Gudgeri Station between 1 and 5 a.m. while the Assistant Station Master was sleeping there. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation Department under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. The officer deputed to investigate the case directed his attention to the Haran-shikaris who reside at Hulgur, six miles from Gudgeri. As a result of his enquiries in that direction, the leader of the gang confessed to the theft and produced the property including the iron safe. Five Haran-shikaris were convicted by the First Class Magistrate, taluka Bankapur, district Dharwar, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Sind.

The following accounts are reproduced verbatim from the report of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, relative to noteworthy cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

(*i*) In a very complicated railway fraud case a Karachi merchant with the chief parcel clerks of Karachi and Quetta were sent up for trial for systematically robbing the North-Western Railway of its legitimate freights. All the three accused were convicted by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind. This case was most keenly contested and it kept the Judicial Commissioner busy for three weeks. It produced very salutary effect upon dishonest railway employees and merchants throughout the province.

(*ii*) Bogus money orders of aggregate value of Rs. 10,400 bearing fictitious postal seals of Bhuj Post Office found their way into various village post offices of Sind. The fraud was successful till Rs. 1,000 were actually paid up by Dalipot and Khair post offices. Bhuj post office noticed the fraud while adjusting their accounts and informed the Superintendent of Post Offices, Sind, accordingly. The matter ended in the discovery and conviction of the culprit of this fraud.

(*iii*) Two gang cases in which twenty-three habitual thieves were concerned were committed to the Sessions. These cases had good effect for a time, but as the District Magistrate remarks, dragged on too long.

(*iv*) A few dishonest post masters were sent up for trial for attempting to make money out of cash certificate transactions and convicted.

Special Cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

(*i*) *Sodhpur murder, Kaira District.*—After committing various offences, two desperadoes named Dahya Bhula and Kala Lala became outlaws and began to terrorise the countryside.

It soon became evident that the outlaws were committing arson in a systematic way. The houses and hay stacks of those who gave evidence against them were burnt; even those who were suspected of giving information against them to the police had their houses set on fire. In short, they became so daring that they prevented people on pain of death from carrying water to extinguish the fires. An armed police party was stationed at the village. This measure was effective, and the offences ceased for the time being. Orders were given for its removal; the offences immediately started again and the party had to be sent back. Finally, a patel who had given evidence against the outlaws was brutally murdered. He was waylaid in broad daylight near the main road—a mile from Sodhpur—and was killed with dharias (bill hooks). His body was removed and placed on a large haystack which was afterwards set on fire. Although during investigation it transpired that many people belonging to the village knew very well what had occurred, no information reached the authorities until the deceased's son who was enquiring into his father's disappearance learnt for certain that he had been done to death.

(*ii*) *Murder of Kailasgir at Khandivav in Nadiad Taluka, Kaira District.*—Khandivav is an inami village and the patel Bechargir is the inamdar. Being a weak-minded man and given to the drug habit, he left all his business affairs in the hands of his manager, Kailasgir. The Dharalas of the village are tenants of the inamdar and for many years a fierce feud had been raging between them and Kailasgir. The latter was apparently a man of strong character and insisted on the Dharalas paying their dues. On the night of 26th August Bechar's house was attacked by a gang of armed men by whom Kailasgir was brutally murdered. Nothing was stolen, and although it was evident that the gang wished it to be thought that this was one of the raids which were so common about that time, it was conclusively proved that the object of the attack was merely to murder Kailasgir. Three of the assailants were recognised and were sent up for trial. But the case failed owing to want of sufficiently strong evidence of identification.

(*iii*) *Kinavli dacoities in the Thana District.*—In the Thana District a gang which consisted mainly of Kathodis, about twenty in number, committed as many as thirty dacoities within a short period of one month in and round about the village of Kinavli. The gang was headed by a notorious criminal by name Ramya Tukya and they were armed with swords. There was panic and almost all the villages were ready to collect subscriptions so that a sufficient sum might be available to be paid to the robbers when they appeared. The District Deputy Superintendent of Police on hearing a rumour about the offences acted with commendable promptitude and traced the culprits. They were sent up for trial and eleven of them were convicted and sentenced by the Court of Sessions to various terms of imprisonment under Section 402, Indian Penal Code.

(*iv*) *Riot at Udtara, district Satara.*—Recruiting became very unpopular in certain villages of the Wai Taluka. A meeting of villagers was convened at which it was resolved to rescue the next recruit. On the 10th of May a boy of the Joshi caste begging at Virmade, a village close to Udtara, was persuaded to enlist by a peon of the Mamlatdar of Wai, who was then camped there. This news was sent to Udtara and a mob numbering about fifty or sixty turned out with sticks, followed the two peons who had been sent with the boy to Satara, and rescued him, giving the peons a sound thrashing. Thereafter the crowd proceeded to the temple at Virmade where they renewed their oath to resist recruiting, resolved not to assist the authorities in investigating the offence, and in the event of the latter persisting, arranged that a horn blown in the village should be a signal for all the villagers to assemble and overawe them, the same signal to be passed on to other villages.

In the course of the following day the sub-inspector was assaulted, but not seriously, the Public Works Department bungalow near Udtara was partially wrecked, and the peon in charge beaten. Returning to Udtara village, the crowd thrashed the kulkarni and then sat down to a feast in celebration of their deeds. Owing to a conspiracy of silence no case could be made out against the offenders. Additional police have been located in Udtara and the neighbouring villages to secure the maintenance of law and order.

(*v*) *Scrap Iron Case at Baroda, B. B. & C. I. Railway.*—On the 2nd June, the Sub-Permanent-Way Inspector, Baroda, came across a wagon loaded with railway scrap iron which was consigned to a man in Ahmedabad. As he was not aware of any scrap having been sold to Ahmedabad he informed the Executive Engineer and in the departmental enquiry that followed it was suspected that some of the railway staff at Baroda had conspired together to defraud the Company. In the course of investigation it came to light that certain members of the railway staff and Dayabhai, a clerk in the office of the Baroda State Chief Engineer, and a shopkeeper in Baroda had for some time past been stealing scrap iron in the Baroda Station yard by the wagon-load and sending it to Ahmedabad under a fictitious consignor's name for sale. Dayabhai was the presiding genius with regard to the actual sale of the stuff. As far as the police enquiries went, they had stolen Rs. 8,325 worth of property from the Company, of which the police subsequently recovered Rs. 3,399. They had realised Rs. 7,892 by the sale of the scrap. The case was *sub-judice*.

Counterfeit coins and sweating.

25. During the year under report, 2,334 counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the different Railways, showing an average of 194·5 per month as against 281·3 of last year. Of this total, 338 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 428 on the G. I. P. Railway and 1,568 on the M. & S. M. Railway, as against 1,216, 528 and 1,632, respectively, in the previous year. The marked decrease is probably due to the rise in the price of silver and the introduction of the rupee and 2½ rupee currency notes. Special attention was paid to the examination and classification of counterfeit coins (one new serial no. 131 was classified during the year) with a view to locating the area where the coins of one mould or die were in circulation. Efforts were also made to trace the origin of these coins but without success.

No sweated sovereigns were received on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and M. & S. M. Railways.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the various treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to 25—Ahmedabad 2, Surat 1, Kaira 2, Poona 17 (3 rupees and 14 eight-anna pieces), Ahmednagar 3 (1 rupee, 1 four-anna piece and 1 two-anna piece).

Finger Print Bureau.—Presidency Proper.

26. The strength of the Bureau consisted of 1 Inspector, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 1 Clerk and 2 Constables.

At the beginning of the year there were on record 102,339 finger impression slips, and during the year 8,328 new slips were received for record, against 7,400 in the previous year, making a total of 110,667. Of these, 9,834 slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, thus leaving a total of 100,833. Of the 8,328 new slips received for record, 530 were from the city of Bombay, 7,222 from districts and Railways in the Presidency Proper, 84 from Sind, and 492 from other Presidencies, Native States, etc. 703 slips were sent for record and 2,166 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 20,393 as against 16,389 in 1917—an increase of 4,004 slips. Of the total, 881 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,384 from Native States and 148 from Agencies.

In 2,305 cases, including 50 from other Provinces and Presidencies and 132 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced, as against 2,211 in 1917. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search was 11·3 against 13·49 in the previous year.

In 806 cases, previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment was awarded in 626 cases, against 970 and 737 respectively of last year. The accused received lighter punishments in 141 cases and the same punishment as previously awarded in 39 cases. All the former were brought to the notice of the District Magistrates concerned.

In 21 cases as against 33 in 1917, the accused were identified locally by the chief operators or sub-inspectors without a reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

Sind.

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi during the year under report was 2,856 as against 2,598 in the previous year. 1,511 slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 55,828. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1918 number 787 against 701 during 1917. The number of slips received for search was 7,157 as against 6,571 in 1917. Of these, 1,649 were traced against 1,618 in the preceding year. 560 slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, 53 to Allahabad, 156 to Phillaur, 83 to Poona, 84 to Mount Abu, 2 to Mysore, 10 to Calcutta, 3 to Nagpur, 2 to Shillong, 2 to Indore, 1 to Excise Bombay, 2 to Hyderabad (Deccan), 2 to Baroda and 1 to Madras for record.

Miscellaneous duties performed.

27. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the police served a total of 269,166 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,482 fires, destroyed 130,137 dogs, enquired into 1,047 cases referred by the magistracy and into 18,803 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and minor Acts, 755 suicides, 6,344 accidents (863 on the Railways) and 595

suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency Proper also apprehended 917 Military deserters during the year under report against 790 in 1917.

Personal investigation of serious crime.

28. Out of 1,286 cases reported as serious the scenes of 911 or 70·8 per cent. against 662 or 70·4 per cent. in 1917 were visited by gazetted police officers.

In the Northern Division 47 out of 289 remained unvisited. In this connection, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"In Thana during the investigation of another crime, 30 cases of dacoities were brought to light and scenes of 20 visited, while the rest were not visited as no useful purpose was to be served by going to these places. For not visiting the scenes of the remaining cases satisfactory reasons have been shown."

In the Central Division where 115 out of 421 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited, the Commissioner seems to be satisfied with the reasons advanced by District Officers. In the Ahmednagar District alone 26 serious cases remained unvisited by Gazetted Officers. This the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, attributes to the energies of the Gazetted ranks having been concentrated on the suppression of the Koli outbreak and the investigation of the murders of a Mamlatdar and a Regimental Havildar at Akola.

In the Southern Division 82 out of 232 cases remained unvisited. The Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"In 35 per cent. of the cases in which the scene was not visited the reason given for non-visitation was the immediate arrest of the offender. The rule on this subject (paragraph 504 (7), Police Manual) is that the Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent need not proceed to the spot, but in view of the number of recent cases (3 in Belgaum in 1917, 2 in Belgaum in 1918 and 2 in Dharwar in 1918, which, though detected at once by subordinate officers, subsequently failed owing to want of evidence, it would seem advisable that the rule should be deleted. The instructions in paragraph 504 (1) and (2) are clear and sufficient. In Bijapur the scene of crime in seven serious cases was not visited by the District Superintendent because that officer was engaged at the time in investigation of other serious offences. In such cases and when an Assistant Superintendent is not available it would seem to be a matter for consideration whether the existing orders concerning investigations by Deputy Superintendents outside headquarters should not be made more elastic. A matter on which insistence needs to be laid, is the necessity for immediate investigation of serious crime on the spot. This duty must have priority over inspections."

Commenting on the large number (126 out of 334) of unvisited scenes of serious crime in Sind, the Commissioner remarks :—

"The Commissioner fully realises that the conditions in Sind preclude officers from moving about their districts during the hot weather and the inundation season as freely as they do in the Presidency Proper; he is, however, compelled to observe that in almost every District Superintendents have not infrequently refrained from the personal investigation on the spot on the plea that the accused persons have been arrested. The prompt arrest of the accused does not, however, absolve officers from liability to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioner is taking steps to impress upon the Superintendents their responsibility in such cases."

On the railways in the Presidency Proper where scenes of five out of ten cases remained unvisited, the reasons advanced by the Superintendents of Police are satisfactory.

As regards the two suggestions of the Commissioner, Southern Division, I would state that the first regarding the proposed deletion of rule 504 (7) will receive my attention, while with regard to the second relative to the liberal use of Deputy Superintendents of Police for investigation of serious crime, I have in hand the preparation of a scheme which will have the effect of affording extended opportunity of employing Deputy Superintendents on executive duties of all kinds.

STATEMENT D, Strength of the police.

29. The strength of the police of the Presidency Proper, including Sind and the railways but exclusive of the Dangs, stood at 1,210 officers and 26,569 men as against 1,210 officers and 26,667 men in 1917. The net reduction of 98 units over the previous year's figures is mainly due to the abolition of the mounted police and treasury guards in certain districts.

Of the proposals referred to in the last year's report the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been received to the revision scheme which includes increased rates of pay to the members of the constabulary and certain reductions in the police establishments, *vide* Government Resolution,

Judicial Department, No. 2171, dated the 18th March 1919. Sanction has also been received to the reduction in the strength of Sub-treasury guards with some modification, and to the abolition of the mounted police in the East and West Khandesh Districts, while orders are awaited on the proposals regarding further reductions in railway police establishments.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 293 officers and men were entertained under the head of "additional police establishments", "plague" and "miscellaneous duties."

Cost of the police.

30. Total cost of the police for the year 1918-1919 amounted to Rs. 86,31,142 as against Rs. 77,61,909 in 1917-1918. The increase is mainly due to the grant of war and grain compensation allowances to the members of the constabulary and of the clerical establishments.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

31. The proportion of police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 5·19 square miles, 2·19 railway miles, to 728 persons and 1·38 cognizable crime investigated as against 1 to 5·16 square miles, 2·19 railway miles, 726 persons and 1·23 cognizable crime investigated, respectively, in the preceding year.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

32. There were 523 police stations and 907 outposts against 518 police stations and 932 outposts in the previous year, or a net reduction of 20 police locations. 468 police stations and 729 outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Police. The following table shows the number of police stations and outposts that were not visited in each of the divisions, Sind and on railways :—

	Police Station.	Outpost.
Northern Division ..	1	9
Central Division ..	29	51
Southern Division ..	2	1
Sind ..	19	75
Railways ..	4	42

The inspection work was satisfactory in the Northern and Southern Divisions. The Commissioner, Central Division, and the Commissioner in Sind make the following observations :—

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"In all 29 police stations and 51 outposts remained unvisited against 3 and 15 not visited in 1917. 7 police stations and 16 outposts remained uninspected in West Khandesh owing to the ill health of the late Mr. Power. Influenza also interfered with inspection.

"The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, remarks that the inspection of all the police stations could not be carried out owing to the great increase in work and the Deputy had also charge of the Assistant Superintendent's office. All stations except one were, however, visited by him."

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"The inspection of police stations and outposts by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of police stations visited was 111 out of a total of 130, of outposts 250 out of a total of 325. It will be observed that nearly 50 per cent. of the police stations and outposts in the Thar and Parkar District remained uninspected; this is to some extent explained by the fact that the usual difficulties of touring in the desert circle were accentuated this year by the prevailing scarcity and drought and the consequent impossibility of securing suitable camels. Influenza was responsible for the failure of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana, to visit a large number of the outposts in their charges."

Of the 46 police stations and outposts remaining unvisited on the railways, 28 appertained to the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways and 18 to the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The reason advanced by the Superintendent of Police of the former charge, namely, that no inspection could be done by his Assistant Superintendent of Police in December is not satisfactory as there was no reason why the work should have been left over to the last month of the year. The Superintendent of

Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has attributed the insufficient inspection to the change of hands and being otherwise engaged, *viz.*, in the investigation of the Baroda scrap-iron case and the dacoity at Bordi, etc. The reasons may be accepted.

In addition to the inspection work done by the district officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General inspected the following offices :—

	Deputy Inspector-General, Northern Range.	Deputy Inspector-General, Southern Range.	Total.
Office of Superintendents of Police	10	5	15
Office of Assistant Superintendents of Police ..	2	..	2
Office of Inspectors	3	5	8
Office of Sub-Inspectors, including headquarters Sub-Inspectors' offices	24	17	41
Outposts	2	5	7
	41	32	73

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, also escorted the special train of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India from Godhra to Bombay.

Inspector-General's tour.

Mr. Souter visited and inspected the East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Thana Districts. He also visited Bombay in connection with the further reductions in the force of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police.

STATEMENT E. Armament.

33. During the year under report there was no change in the armament of the force. The arming of the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with Webley revolvers continued to be in abeyance in consequence of the inability of the Arsenal authorities to supply revolvers. Recent experience in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts has proved that it is essential that Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors should be armed with revolvers as soon as possible. It is not to be expected that these officers will face angry and truculent mobs with guns and other dangerous weapons in their hands unless the officers carry fire-arms.

A special effort will, therefore, be made to obtain the required number of revolvers.

Punishments.

34. The year recorded a further decrease in the total number of punishments, the number of officers and men punished being 2,025 as against 2,239 in 1917, 2,670 in 1916 and 2,900 in 1915. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 8·73 against 9·66 in 1917, 11·08 in 1916 and 11·6 in 1915. Of the total 2,025 punishments, 1,931 were departmental and 94 judicial against 2,121 and 118 respectively in the preceding year. The Southern Division has again returned the lowest percentage (4·6 against 6·39 in 1917) of punishments, whilst the fluctuations elsewhere are insignificant. In the Northern Division, Kaira with 17·8 yielded the highest percentage of punishments and the Panch Mahals with 2·9 the lowest. In the Central Division, Satara with 15·3 was the highest and Nasik with 2·5 once more the lowest. In the Southern Division, Dharwar once again returned the highest percentage 10·4 though considerably lower than that in the preceding year, namely, 17·56, and Belgaum with 0·5 showed the lowest percentage in the whole Presidency. In Sind the highest percentage was as the last year on the Sind Railways and the lowest on the Riverain.

The steady decrease in the total number of punishments represents a satisfactory feature of police administration in recent years. Fears are, however, expressed that undue leniency has induced deterioration in discipline. Thus the Commissioner, Northern Division, invites attention to the following remarks by the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad :—

"The diminution in the number of punishments must not be regarded as an indication of any improvement in the discipline of the force. It merely means that in the existing circumstances the blind eye has often to be turned on faults which under other conditions would be visited with richly deserved punishments. The standard of discipline, it must be admitted, is

extremely low and, if a police force is to be kept together at all, it cannot be tightened upto the level desirable until the men are paid on a scale which will induce them to attach some value to their appointments."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in agreeing with these remarks, has added "the discipline of the whole force in the Range has reached a dangerous point."

In regard to the increase in the number of punishments on the Sind Railways and in the Thar and Parkar District, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, remarks :—

" As remarked last year discipline on the railway was bad. The police in the Thar and Parkar District are also wanting in discipline, they do not like the District and try their best to get out of it."

The crux of this question of discipline and punishment is the payment to the constabulary of a real living wage and the introduction of other measures that will make police service really attractive and that will fill it with contented self-respecting men. I have recently proposed an enhancement of the war allowances admissible to the constabulary as a temporary expedient, and I shall shortly submit further proposals with this end in view.

Rewards.

35. It is satisfactory to notice that since 1915 rewards of all kinds have been steadily on the increase, as will be seen from the following figures of totals of rewards :—

1915	..	..	9,039
1916	..	..	10,573
1917	..	..	12,420
1918	..	..	14,551

The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 62·77 against 53·63 in 1917. The increase is shared by most Districts, the most marked being in Satara, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Karachi. On the other hand, there was a substantial decrease in Thana from 925 to 377 and Dharwar from 684 to 484. The causes that led to these decreases are of a temporary and removable nature, and I shall take steps to remedy them.

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Presidency Proper.

Rao Bahadur .. .. *Rao Saheb* Keshav Vithal Kokje, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Khan Saheb .. .. Mr. B. F. Davar, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.

Rao Saheb .. .. Mr. Rajaram Vyankatesh Marathe, Prosecuting Inspector, Ahmednagar District.

Sind.

M. B. E. .. .. Mr. R. T. Barker, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karachi.

The undermentioned officers were awarded the King's Police Medal :—

Presidency Proper.

Mr. J. W. Fellowes, District Superintendent of Police ;

Mr. F. G. Collett, Assistant Superintendent of Police, since retired ;

Mr. Umar Buran, Inspector of Police, Belgaum District ;

Constable Yadav Sadoba, of the Bijapur District Police.

Sind.

Head Constable Bhagwan Laxman, of the Karachi Harbour Police ;

Head Constable Rajwali Nadirkhan, of the Karachi Harbour Police.

Education.

36. The total number of educated officers and men remained practically stationary, namely, 13,081 or 56·42 per cent. of the actual strength against 13,063 or 56·41 per cent. in 1917. There was, however, a decrease of 41 in the number of educated petty offi-

cers and an increase of 59 in the number of men as compared with the figures for 1917. Taking the Divisions, Sind and Railways individually, the fluctuations in the percentages of the educated to the actual strength are unappreciable excepting, perhaps, in the case of the Province of Sind where the percentage has fallen from 35·32 in 1917 to 32·88 in 1918. Here, again, a proper scale of remuneration represents the chief means required for the attraction of educated recruits. Other measures, such as the payment of a literacy allowance, the establishment of Central Recruit Schools and the like, are under consideration.

Resignations.

37. There was a substantial reduction in the number of resignations from 1,425 in 1917 to 1,060 in 1918. The figure for the year under report was the lowest during the quinquennium as the following figures will show :—

1914	..	..	1,527
1915	..	..	1,818
1916	..	..	1,573
1917	..	..	1,425
1918	..	..	1,060

The decrease has been shared by all the Divisions, Sind and Railways, and is probably due to the grant of war allowance and also to the hopes entertained of obtaining in the immediate future a revision of the rates of pay and allowances.

Vacancies and recruiting.

38. The vacancies fell from 2,519 in 1917 (2,155 in the Presidency Proper and 364 in Sind) to 2,394 (2,130 in the Presidency Proper and 264 in Sind). The number was, however, considerably larger than the number in the three years preceding 1917, namely, 1,697 in 1916, 901 in 1915 and 780 in 1914. The districts returning the largest number of vacancies were Poona (247), Ahmedabad (212), Thana (208), Nasik (203), Surat (153), Panch Mahals (130), Thar and Parkar (119), Dharwar (105) and Broach (103).

As regards recruitment in Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of that Province observes :—

"The number of men enlisted during the year was 1,146 as against 863 in 1917 and 1900 in 1916. The difficulties mentioned in the previous years' reports have disappeared owing to the cessation of the War. But owing to high prices of foodstuffs better pay is urgently needed. In order to keep up the full sanctioned strength I have had to sanction the enlistment of 366 men who were undersized or overage, whereas last year 314 such men were enlisted. I have recently issued instructions not to enlist such men as the War is now over and recruits of the right stamp should be forthcoming."

In the Presidency Proper also there were more enlistments in 1918 than in 1917, namely, 1,476 as against 972. During the quinquennium ending 31st December 1918 the number of men who left the force under all conditions inclusive of by deaths was 14,565; out of these, however, only 2,257 retired on pension or a percentage of 15·49 only. Since the close of the year revised rates of pay and war allowances have been introduced, and the number of vacancies has fallen. As pointed out in a recent report, however, further measures in the same direction are still required if the force is to be filled with recruits possessing the qualifications that modern conditions demand.

Health.

39. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others, the number coming under the latter category being greater than that under the former.

Highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kanara (237·61), Dharwar (162·96), Bijapur (154·86), Poona (151·09), Satara (144·56), Kolaba (132·58), Ratnagiri (117·19) and G. I. P. Railway (105·62).

There were 858 deaths as against 334 in 1917. The increase is mainly due to the epidemic of influenza. In districts where there was an outbreak of plague, 2,037 policemen were inoculated.

Escapes and recaptures.

40. 188 persons escaped from custody during the year under report—29 from jails and lockups, 150 from the custody of the police and 9 from that of the village police, against a total of

112 prisoners in the year before. There were 147 recaptures against 76 in 1917. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 78·1 against 67·8.

Supply.

41. A sum of Rs. 1,36,043 was expended during the financial year (1918-1919) on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops (supplementary statement No. II.)

42. There were 349 shops licensed to deal in arms as against 318 in 1917.

The number inspected by Gazetted Police Officers was 197 against 205 in the year before.

During 1918, 13,875 licenses for possession or carrying of arms, including fire arms, were issued against 12,743 in 1917.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 34, of which 11 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 523.

The work of the prosecuting staff.

43. The Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency, inclusive of Sind, conducted 4,815 cases against 5,131 in 1917. The number of cases ending in conviction of the accused was 3,366 against 3,679 and the percentage of convictions to the number of cases conducted was 69·90 as against 71·10.

The Head Constables in the Presidency Proper were more successful in 1918 than in 1917. They conducted 6,989 cases as compared with 6,841 in 1917 and secured convictions in 5,353 cases, representing a percentage of 76·59 of the total cases conducted against 5,085 in 1917, which gave a percentage of 74·33.

Drill.

44. The drill of the force of the Presidency Proper and Sind, as would appear from the Deputy Inspector-General's reports, has on the whole been satisfactory notwithstanding the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.

Musketry.

45. In the Presidency Proper a total of 5,269 armed police, foot and mounted, went through the annual musketry course against 5,586 in 1917 and 5,824 in 1916. The decrease in the total number is due to the reduction of the mounted police and to the vacancies. The number who secured marksmen's badges was 2,276 as against 2,358 in 1917 and 2,309 in 1916. The percentage of marksmen to armed strength dropped to 33·47 from 34·23 in 1917, but that of marksmen to the men put through the course rose from 39·36 to 40·20 in the year under report. The variations are not significant and need not be discussed.

Among districts, Belgaum has maintained its position at the top of the list, whilst improvement in shooting has been secured by Kanara, East Khandesh, Kaira, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Bijapur, West Khandesh and B. B. & C. I. Railway. On the other hand, the remaining districts show a deterioration.

In the Province of Sind the number of marksmen was more than double, namely, 321 in 1917 and 651 in the year under report. Improvement was recorded in all the districts except Thar and Parkar, the most marked rise being in Upper Sind Frontier from 46 to 115, Sukkur from 61 to 129 and Larkana from 57 to 128.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, in noticing the improvement remarks :—

> "In spite of the number of resignations and new recruits the shooting results were fairly good and the shooting was held according to the new musketry rules for the police in Sind..... The increase in the number of marksmen is due to the more rational system adopted this year whereby the whole course has counted towards qualification for the badge instead of one day's shooting as was done in previous years."

Out of 403 Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants armed with revolvers in the Presidency Proper 329 went through the complete shooting course against 358 out of 404 in 1917. 76 were adjudged marksmen against 72.

Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. The West Khandesh District secured the first prize and gold badge for the rifle squad, East Khandesh the first prize and gold badge for the mounted police, and Sholapur the first prize and gold badge for the ordinary armed police. Inspector Channappa Fakirappa Lokur of the Bijapur District once again won the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth-bore weapon for the foot and mounted police were secured by the Sukkur District, and for the rifled weapons for the Rifle Squad and Mounted Police by the Thar and Parkar and Larkana Districts respectively.

Police buildings.

46. A sum of Rs. 9,13,000 approximately was spent during the year on major works and Rs. 81,500 on minor works. In addition, a sum of Rs. 34,500 was spent on works executed departmentally.

Considerable progress has been effected in recent years in the provision of suitable quarters for the constabulary, but much remains to be done in this direction, while owing to the increase in house-rents that now prevails, especially in towns, the question of providing Government quarters for sub-inspectors has now become urgent.

In Sind the allotments for major and minor works were Rs. 2,44,000 and Rs. 35,020 respectively. A sum of Rs. 36,500 from the former and a sum of Rs. 13,042 from the latter were surrendered due to want of contractors.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Sind, in regard to the state of police buildings, remarks :—

"The Commissioner in Sind is fully aware of the deplorable state of police buildings in Sind and this is a cause for discontent to the force. As this question has also been discussed fully in previous reports, I do not, therefore, consider it necessary to labour the point any further. But I would urge that the construction of quarters for the constabulary would be a great attraction towards recruitment and police efficiency. In these circumstances, it is hoped that Government will be pleased to allot larger amounts for police works than they have done hitherto."

Village police.

47. The number of cases in which the village police in the Presidency Proper rendered special assistance was 648 against 679 in 1917. Their services were recognized by the grant of good service tickets and monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,659 against Rs. 3,888. In addition, in the Northern Division two patels were rewarded by the award of 'phetas' and one by that of a sword. On the other hand, 327 village police were reported against for various forms of neglect of duty, against 401. Of the former, 97 who were concerned in the commission of crime were prosecuted with the result that 56 were convicted.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, reproduces the following remark of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira :—

"Some of the Patels are incompetent and mixed up with village intrigue, but the majority of them are willing and able to help, if tactfully treated. They should be encouraged and helped as much as possible by all officers from the Sub-Inspectors upwards. When the public are so much against the police, it is essential to prevent the good will of Patels being alienated, the more so as a strong Patel can himself exercise considerable influence over village opinion."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, also commends to the Superintendents in his Division the action taken by the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, who endeavoured by instruction and encouragement to arouse amongst patels a livelier interest in their duties.

Incidents of note.

48. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy, who arrived at Bombay from Madras on 24th December 1917, left for Delhi on 2nd January 1918 *via* the G. I. P. Railway. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State travelled by the B. B. & C. I. Railway during March 1918 *en route* to England.

There was considerable amount of agitation in the Kaira District in connection with the collection of the land revenue assessment, and it was accompanied by the campaign commonly known as "passive resistance." This campaign, as stated in paragraph 5 above, complicated the police administration of the district and by undermining the foundations of all authority encouraged the lawless tendencies of the Dharalas and other criminally-minded inhabitants.

Police Training School.

49. The Police Training School remained closed during the year under report. It has been re-started with effect from 5th July 1919.

Administrative and other changes.

50. During the year under report the outpost at Matheran was turned into a police station. In Sind, 4 new police stations were created and 18 outposts abolished.

The power to hear appeals from Head Constables and Constables was transferred from District Magistrates to Deputy Inspectors-General.

Since the close of the year sanction was received to the abolition of the mounted police in the East and West Khandesh Districts.

Miscellaneous.

51. Since the close of the year sanction was received to a number of measures of improvement of the emoluments of the several grades of the force.

During the year pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 24,060 was afforded to 244 families of the deceased members of the constabulary from the "widows' fund for the constabulary." Donations to the extent of Rs. 1,200 were also sanctioned to 8 European subordinate officers during their or their families' illness from the "fund for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness." There was no case for the grant of relief from the "widows' fund for European police subordinate officers."

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and B. B. & C. I. Railway police continued to work satisfactorily during the year. I hope that similar organizations may shortly be started in other districts.

Needs of the Department.

52. The needs of the Department are many in number and varied in nature.

So far as the constabulary are concerned, they may be summed up thus: better pay, better education and better accommodation; and although considerable progress has been made in improving the remuneration of the force, literacy does not increase to any marked degree, while the training of recruits after enlistment stands in need of reform. All improvement, however, must be based upon the payment of a full living wage. This prime requirement has recently been recognised in the United Kingdom.

Turning to higher ranks, I would point out that the need for securing a living wage for the constabulary has somewhat obscured in recent years the requirements of the Sub-Inspector. The scale of remuneration admissible to this class of functionary has remained stationary for years and there is no question that the prevailing economic conditions have pressed with much hardship upon him. Next to the grant to the constabulary of a full living wage, the improvement of the prospects of the Sub-Inspectors' grade requires consideration, and I hope to submit shortly to Government proposals with this amongst other ends in view.

Salient features.

53. The outstanding feature of the history of crime in the year was the very large increase in the record of cognizable cases. The heavy burden of work thus thrown upon the police was discharged with a degree of success which, as measured by statistics, does not exhibit any appreciable deterioration. The members of the force suffered in common with the rest of the population from the effects of high prices and food shortage, while the virulent epidemic of influenza, coming at a time when crime due to scarcity and famine began to appear, was a severe trial. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that I bring prominently to the notice of Government the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners which are quoted below.

The Commissioner in Sind :—

"The year 1918 has been one of severe trial to the whole police force and great credit is due to officers and men alike for the maintenance of a good standard of discipline and administration.

"There were many unfavourable factors: the high prices, alleviated, it is true, by special allowances but only after prolonged suspense and a grave test of patience and confidence; the recruitment for the army of many trained policemen, and the large consequential percentage in the force of raw men; the troubles on the Marri border and the gloomy news of the War in the early part of the year."

The Commissioner, Northern Division :—

"Very heavy additional burdens were laid on the police during the year under report and both officers and men may be congratulated on the results achieved in the face of manifold difficulties and discouragements. . . . . And in some areas their work was hampered by continuous political agitation and a passive resistance campaign which produced, even if it did not openly encourage, a general contempt of authority."

The Commissioner, Central Division :—

"The work of the force has been most efficiently carried out under very trying conditions. Added to the prolonged strain of the War, there were high prices and scarcity and a deadly epidemic of influenza. The police force remained staunch and loyal throughout."

The Commissioner, Southern Division :—

"The year in which the climax and end of the great War were reached was marked by phenomena full of difficulty for the police. And a less successful record would have occasioned no surprise. But in spite of exceptional difficulties the police well maintained their efficiency and one of the best tributes to their watchfulness and reputation is to be found in the fact that in a province embracing 25,000 square miles with over five millions inhabitants true cases of organized crime during the year numbered only 62 (15 dacoities and 47 robberies). The officers and men of the force are entitled to commendation for the manner in which they worked in a period of unusual stress."

Concluding remarks.

54. There were on military duty during the year 5 Superintendents, 14 Assistant Superintendents, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 3 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Sergeants. In addition, the services of 3 Sub-Inspectors were lent to Aden and of 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors to the Baroda State.

The Department sustained a genuine loss by the death in August 1918 of Mr. Power, Acting District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh.

It is my misfortune that I was not in charge of the Department during any portion of the period which is dealt with in this report, and I would ask that any deficiencies that may appear may be ascribed to this cause.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. ROBERTSON,
Inspector-General of Police.

ERRATUM.

In paragraph 2, second line, of the Commissioner's Review on the Administration Report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1918—

For the word "Hyderabad" *read* "Karachi".

No. JUDL.-483 OF 1919.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND,

Government House, Karachi, 30th June 1919.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the administration report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1918; copies have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. Luck held charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General throughout the year. Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar were the only districts in which there were no changes of Superintendents during the year.

Reported crime.

3. The figures of reported crime rose from 10,661 in 1917 to 12,314 in 1918, the highest on record since the year 1912, when they stood at 14,452. Looking, however, to the abnormal conditions of the year under report due to the scanty rainfall, the low inundation, the prevailing scarcity, the unprecedented rise in prices, and the distress consequent upon the influenza epidemics, it was inevitable that the general state of affairs should be reflected in an increase of criminality and it is perhaps a matter for satisfaction that, in the circumstances, the increase was not greater.

On the Sind Railways the figures of cognizable crime almost doubled themselves, compared with those of the preceding year. The increase was most marked in the number of running train thefts which was almost four times as great as the preceding year's figure. There was also a considerable increase in the theft of goods from railway premises, while the figures of theft of fittings and stores were more or less stationary. These increases are attributable to the abnormal conditions enumerated above. The only satisfactory feature was the decrease by nearly a half in the thefts from passengers and other private persons.

Serious crime.

4. There has been a general rise in serious crime relating to property. Of the eight dacoities five occured in the Larkana district. It is satisfactory to note in this connection that the notorious dacoit and outlaw, Muhammad Khan Burdi, the leader of a gang who was responsible for a considerable proportion of these crimes, was killed in an encounter with the police in the Upper Sind Frontier district. The dacoity in the Karachi district deserves mention in view of the fact that within nine days all the eleven dacoits concerned were arrested and nearly all the property recovered. The conviction of all the accused has had a salutary effect locally.

As regards serious offences against the person there was a welcome decrease in the figures for murder which stood at 104, the lowest for the quinquennium, but on the other hand the number of attempts at murder and of culpable homicides rose from 69 to 90, the highest during the quinquennium. A case which aroused considerable public interest was the murder of a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Hyderabad district, while in the execution of his duty, by an important zamindar, Bhurasing by name and eleven of his men. The trial ended in the conviction and sentence of Bhurasing to seven years' transportation and of the other accused to various terms of transportation and imprisonment, a result which has had a beneficial effect on the police and zamindars alike.

The absence of criminal activity among the Hurs still continues and affords further proof, if proof be needed, of the efficacy of the present policy of deportation to Visapur.

Thirteen men escaped from the settlement in the Nawabshah district, of whom only three have been re-arrested. Three men absconded from the Sanghar settlement in the Thar and Parkar district, two were re-captured, but the third is still at large. One Hur escaped from the Visapur settlement on the 3rd September 1917 and was captured in the Thar and Parkar district on the 31st January 1918. One Hur escaped from the Hyderabad jail but was fortunately re-arrested before he could get to the Makhi Dhand where he would probably soon have raised a gang.

Excluded cases.

5. Cases struck off as false numbered 2,555 as against 2,764 for the preceding year, the percentage on the total number of cases for disposal working out at 18·56, the lowest for the quinquennial period 1914—1918.

462 cases were declared to be maliciously false, and prosecutions were undertaken in 76 of these cases, the results being 23 convictions, 9 acquittals and 44 cases still pending. Deducting pending cases, the percentage of convictions was 71·87. Although the number of false cases may be regarded as satisfactory as being the lowest recorded during the past three years, there is still considerable room for improvement.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was applied in 87 cases as against 83 in 1917, while the compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 2,645 as compared with Rs. 2,985 for the preceding year. There was no appreciable improvement on the figures of the previous years, but it is satisfactory to note that District Magistrates are paying increased attention to the use of this section.

6. The total number of Indian Penal Code cases for disposal amounted to 8,820 of which 2,631 or 29·83 per cent. ended in conviction as against 32·18 per cent. in 1917 and 33·4 per cent. in 1916. Notable decrease in the number of convictions occurred under classes I, IV and V.

The percentage however of convictions to cases tried showed a marked improvement in all classes except class VI where there was a fall from 92·51 to 84·67.

The proportion of undetected cases to true cases for disposal rose to 57·15 per cent., the highest for the past five years. All the districts except Karachi contributed to this increase. As pointed out in previous years, there is an absence of really efficient detective arrangements and a substantive improvement can be expected only on the introduction of the reorganisation scheme now under the consideration of Government.

The high percentage of convictions obtained in cases under the Abkari, Opium, Salt, Customs and Arms Act was a gratifying feature of the year's work.

Stolen property.

7. There was a still further decline during the year in the results achieved in connection with the recovery of stolen property; the percentage of property recovered fell from 34·3 in 1917 to 32·86 and of persons who received back their stolen property from 49·69 to 46·64.

Habitual crime.

8. The number of persons proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code was 874, an increase of 10 over the previous year's figures. The number ordered to furnish security was 461 of whom 105 were released on security and 356 were sent to jail, while the cases of 260 persons were still pending at the close of the year. The results, though not so good as those of last year, may be regarded as satisfactory. Thar and Parkar led in the matter of convictions with 118 cases, followed close by Larkana with 114.

Of the 260 persons concerned in pending cases, the Sukkur district was responsible for 114, the explanation being that the bulk of the prosecutions were undertaken at the close of the year. There was a decrease from 161 to 104 in the number of prosecutions undertaken in the Hyderabad district, which is attributed

to frequent changes in the superior personnel of the district. The low percentage of convictions in the same district, 39·42, is attributed in part to the fact that prosecutions were undertaken wholesale by an Inspector unacquainted with his division. This emphasises the need of the utmost discretion and circumspection in the preparation of Chapter VIII cases.

Criminal tribes.

9. The general question of the action to be taken against criminal tribes in the province is still unsettled. The appointment of a special officer to deal with the subject is under consideration.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The figures in connection with the personal investigation of serious crime by gazetted officers disclose virtually no variation from those recorded for the preceding year. Of 334 cases returned as serious 127 were visited by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and 81 by Deputy Superintendents. The high proportion of unvisited cases in the Hyderabad district was due in part to the dismantling of the Badin Railway.

The Commissioner fully realises that the conditions in Sind preclude officers from moving about their districts during the hot weather and the inundation season as freely as they do in the Presidency proper; he is however compelled to observe that in almost every district Superintendents have not infrequently refrained from the personal investigation on the spot on the plea that the accused persons have been arrested. The prompt arrest of the accused does not however absolve officers from liability to visit the scenes personally and the Commissioner is taking steps to impress upon the Superintendents their responsibility in such cases.

The inspection of police-stations and outposts by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents shows a marked improvement; the number of police-stations visited was 111 out of a total of 130, of outposts 250 out of a total of 325. It will be observed that nearly 50 per cent. of the police-stations and outposts in the Thar and Parkar district remained uninspected; this is to some extent explained by the fact that the usual difficulties of touring in the Desert circle were accentuated this year by the prevailing scarcity and drought and the consequent impossibility of securing suitable camels. Influenza was responsible for the failure of the District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Larkana; to visit a large number of the outposts in their charges.

Pending cases.

11. The cases pending before the police and the magistracy rose by nearly 50 per cent. from 1,327, in 1917 to 1,949. This is sufficiently explained by the increase in reported crime and by the influenza epidemic, which on the one hand prevented investigating officers from completing enquiries and on the other hindered magistrates in the disposal of cases. The latter officers were further handicapped by the heavy remission work entailed on them in consequence of the bad inundation. Of the pending cases the magistracy were responsible for approximately two-thirds. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of convictions to trials in Sessions Courts rose from 66·4 to 70·16.

Internal administration.

12. There was a further decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted on officers and men. The figures for the several districts exhibit the same variations as were remarked on last year, but the explanation in respect of the Railway and the Thar and Parkar police, that they were necessitated by the bad discipline prevailing among the men, may be accepted.

It is gratifying to note a further marked increase in the grant of rewards, the percentage on the total strength rising from 43·46 in 1917 to 54·74.

Health of the force.

13. The widespread incidence of the influenza epidemics was responsible for a bad year as regards the health of the force. The admissions into hospital rose by 3 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, while the mortality reached the high figure of 268 as compared with a previous total of 90.

Recruitment.

14. The total number of vacancies fell from 364 to 264, of this the Thar and Parkar district was responsible for 119. Service in the Desert part of the province is most unpopular and proposals are under consideration for the grant of a local allowance to the men stationed there.

There was also a decline in the number of resignations from 623 in 1917 to 486, while the enlistments totalled 1,146, as compared with 863 in 1917 and 900 in 1916.

These figures all tend to show that with the cessation of hostilities the police recruiting problem is becoming less acute. The difficulty of securing the right stamp of recruit will not however be entirely removed until there is an improvement in the pay and prospects of the men commensurate with the general rise in prices and in the standard of living. The reorganization scheme now before Government will to a great extent effect this consummation, and the Commissioner may be permitted to express the hope that no avoidable delay will be allowed to occur in its introduction.

Buildings.

15. The rise in the price of materials was again responsible for the surrender of a considerable portion of the funds allotted for police buildings amounting to Rs. 36,500 on Major Works and to Rs. 13,000 on Minor Works. The Commissioner trusts that, with the practical termination of the war, it will be possible to sanction larger grants for the provision of efficient housing, which must always remain one of the main factors in attracting the right type of recruit and in securing an efficient and contented force.

Criminal Investigation Department.

16. Both sections of the Criminal Investigation Department continued to render useful work: the department will however not be able to develop its full capacities untill the amalgamation of the two branches, which is a feature of the new organization proposals, has been effected.

Salient features.

17. The year 1918 has been one of severe trial to the whole police force and great credit is due to officers and men alike for the maintenance of a good standard of discipline and administration.

There were many unfavourable factors: the high prices, alleviated, it is true, by special allowances but only after prolonged suspense and a grave test of patience and confidence; the recruitment for the army of many trained policemen, and the large consequential percentage in the force of raw men; the troubles on the Marri border and the gloomy news of the war in the early part of the year.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police has rightly laid stress on the necessity of the improvement of the conditions of service: and this necessity applies throughout all grades of the force. Proposals for the increase of the pay of rank and file were submitted some 16 months ago. Temporary allowances have met this demand for the present. Further experience has emphasized the demand for a more liberal scale of house and conveyance allowances for the officers from Sub-Inspectors upwards; and more recently for a great improvement in the personnel and technique of the Criminal Investigation Department. These men are specially required to deal with crime in cities, and it is pertinent to point out that within the last five years Government have begun to levy more adequate

taxation in cities; for the income-tax in Sind has increased threefold by 20 lakhs of rupees; this increase has undoubtedly fostered resentment and a tendency to crime in cities, and it is only reasonable that a fair proportion of this increased revenue should be expended on giving better protection through the Criminal Investigation Department to law-abiding citizens from these lawless elements in revolt.

Personal.

18. The Commissioner concurs with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his special commendation of the work of Messrs. McCulloch and Khan Bahadur Sayed Mahmud Shah. The latter officer, it may be noted, is the first Indian District Superintendent of Police to hold a district in Sind. To Mr. Luck himself, who has now left India in retirement, the Commissioner desires to express his deep obligations. He has set the force a high standard of conduct, and a fine example of devotion to duty. It is no easy task to command a body of 6,000 men, to inspire them with confidence in their officers and a proper spirit of helpfulness towards the people, and it is the peculiar privilege of Mr. Luck to carry with him to England the respect and affection of all classes with whom he has come in contact.

J. L. RIEU,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay.

H. L. (iv) 109—8

APPENDICES

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	7	...	7	...	2
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	1	22	...	23	1	6
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	...	2	...	2	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	3	...	3	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	1	...	1	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	6	6	...	12	...	5
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	46	188	...	234	...	22
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	80	490	3	567	20	271
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	3	43	...	46	...	6
		Total ...	136	763	3	896	21	312
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	130	477	9	598	1	76
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	9	38	1	46	4	9
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	52	203	...	255	3	61
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	20	89	...	109	20	38
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	36	...	39	4	14
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	18	92	...	110	...	27
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	14	170	...	184	...	54
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	150	1,009	2	1,157	21	522
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	12	33	1	44	1	19.
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	124	907	6	1,025	35	419
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	44	156	1	199	17	69
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	7	...	9	...	5
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	58	349	4	403	34	120
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	102	...	124	2	40
		Total ...	658	3,668	24	4,302	142	1,473

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
4	8	4	...	12	1	1	13	1 compounded.
...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	
...	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	
1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
1	6	...	...	6	7	6	13	
31	133	9	34	176	13	11	189	1 died; 4 transferred; 7 compounded and withdrawn.
129	87	42	16	148	268	43	416	1 died; 1 transferred; 29 compounded and withdrawn; 81 non-cognizable.
6	29	1	4	34	9	3	43	1 withdrawn.
175	270	57	54	384	298	64	682	2 died; 5 transferred; 38 compounded and withdrawn; 81 non-cognizable.
179	153	65	113	340	8	7	348	6 died, escaped, &c.; 5 transferred; 3 compounded and withdrawn; 4 non-cognizable; 13 jirga; 3 committed to sessions.
11	16	3	3	23	8	1	31	2 non-cognizable; 1 jirga; 2 committed to sessions.
47	112	22	10	144	3	3	147	1 compounded; 5 non-cognizable; 6 jirga; 17 committed to sessions.
23	18	3	7	28	7	1	35	1 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
6	9	4	2	15	1	1	16	
21	28	...	34	62	....	...	62	1 compounded; 3 non-cognizable.
23	97	5	4	106	10	8	116	1 died; 1 non-cognizable; 1 committed to sessions.
152	234	187	29	452	134	44	586	6 died, escaped, &c.; 6 transferred; 330 compounded and withdrawn; 54 non-cognizable.
7	8	6	3	18	13	2	31	
149	158	223	35	422	149	38	571	3 died; 3 transferred; 363 compounded and withdrawn; 38 non-cognizable.
41	42	11	12	66	49	6	115	1 died; 6 transferred; 6 compounded and withdrawn; 7 non-cognizable.
1	...	2	1	3	17	5	20	4 compounded and withdrawn; 1 non-cognizable.
72	144	20	10	178	113	41	291	2 died, escaped, &c.; 1 transferred; 12 compounded and withdrawn; 16 non-cognizable.
24	40	9	9	58	9	4	67	12 compounded and withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
756	1,059	560	272	1,915	521	161	2,436	19 died, escaped, &c.; 21 transferred; 733 compounded and withdrawn; 136 non-cognizable; 29 jirga; 23 committed to sessions.

STATEMENT A—PART I—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	70	406	4	472	21	29
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	115	689	28	776	115	160
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	82	569	48	603	23	151
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	35	228	6	257	8	121
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,558	10,675	1,127	11,106	381	781
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	6	6	...	12	...	1
		Total ...	1,866	12,573	1,213	13,226	548	1,243
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	28	280	21	287	20	139
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	6	126	...	132	2	42
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	34	406	21	419	22	181
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	413	2,726	101	3,038	138	555
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,333	14,569	1,601	14,301	523	2,185
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	149	773	23	899	38	228
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	180	919	1	1,098	20	244
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	83	355	9	429	8	107
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	46	520	70	496	26	196
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	4	63	13	54	...	7
		Total ...	2,208	19,925	1,818	20,315	753	3,522
	Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...		4,902	37,335	3,079	39,158	1,486	6,731
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	2	16	1	17	...	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	23	215	24	214	...	44
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	106	1,270	6	1,370	10	139
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	36	475	...	511	...	20
		Total ..	167	1,976	31	2,112	10	207
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,069	39,311	3,110	41,270	1,496	6,938

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1917 :—
Column 10 of statement A—Part I, for 1917—4,746 cases.

Northern Division	..	+ 56 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Central Division	..	+ 67 cases of previous year again taken up this year.
Southern Division	..	+ 72 undetected cases of previous year detected this year.
Sind	..	+ 124 cases—difference not explained.
Railways	..	+ 4 cases of last year brought on Register this year.
Total.	...	+ 323 cases.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
197	73	17	133	227	13	2	240	2 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 1 jirga.
167	137	25	168	358	25	7	383	4 transferred; 4 compounded and withdrawn; 19 non-cognizable; 1 jirga.
79	23	21	305	397	50	11	447	1 died; 1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable.
38	48	8	34	96	46	9	142	1 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable.
1,809	1,943	224	5,942	9,236	130	66	9,366	11 died, escaped, &c.,; 15 transferred; 21 compounded and withdrawn; 31 non-cognizable.
4	6	1	...	7	...	...	7	
2,294	2,230	296	6,582	10,321	264	95	10,585	12 died, escaped &c.; 21 transferred; 27 compounded; and withdrawn; 56 non-cognizable; 2 jirga.
35	23	61	6	111	269	47	380	3 transferred; 78 compounded and withdrawn; 6 non-cognizable.
13	44	25	6	75	21	9	96	42 compounded and withdrawn: 2 non-cognizable.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
48	67	86	12	186	291	56	477	3 transferred; 120 compounded and withdrawn; 8 non-cognizable.
383	737	143	1,073	2,054	156	82	2,210	2 died; 7 transferred; 2 withdrawn; 7 non-cognizable.
2,119	4,598	248	4,555	11,002	699	378	11,701	10 died, escaped, &c.; 63 transferred; 22 compounded and withdrawn; 68 non-cognizable.
173	278	34	140	475	272	50	747	8 transferred; 22 compounded and withdrawn; 2 non-cognizable.
124	565	76	58	700	92	49	792	1 died; 10 transferred; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable.
105	142	7	55	213	122	27	335	2 died; 3 transferred; 4 withdrawn; 3 committed to sessions.
60	94	92	27	283	769	144	1,052	1 died; 140 compounded and withdrawn; 4 non-cognizable.
14	13	1	19	46	49	21	95	
2,978	6,427	601	5,927	14,773	2,159	751	16,932	16 died, escaped, &c.; 91 transferred; 195 compounded and withdrawn; 84 non-cognizable; 3 committed to sessions.
6,251	10,053	1,600	12,847	27,579	3,533	1,127	31,112	49 died, escaped, &c; 141 transferred; 1,113 compounded and withdrawn; 365 non-cognizable; 22 jirga; 26 committed to sessions.
2	7	...	4	12	13	2	25	
22	116	13	18	171	81	58	252	1 transferred; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
131	975	45	58	1,084	1,948	1,666	3,032	4 died, escaped, &c.; 8 transferred; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 8 non-cognizable.
47	391	18	...	409	361	340	770	35 died, escaped, &c.; 9 compounded and withdrawn.
202	1,489	76	80	1,676	2,403	2,066	4,079	39 died, escaped, &c.; 9 transferred; 17 compounded and withdrawn; 8 non-cognizable.
6,453	11,542	1,676	12,927	29,255	5,936	3,193	35,191	88 died, escaped, &c; 150 transferred; 1130 compounded and withdrawn; 373 non-cognizable; 22 jirga; 36 committed to sessions.

NOTES.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.
(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under Section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in Statement A, Part 1, for the sake of convenience.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ... 120-B (1) ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	4	...	...	2	1	1
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	..	22	1	...	18	10	8
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	8	2	...	6	3	3
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	9	8	...	...	15	7	8
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	28	227	...	...	220	174	46
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	510	2,130	95	...	1,556	657	899
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	38	...	...	35	29	6
		Total ...	548	2,440	98	...	1,854	883	971
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	160	740	21	1	530	261	269
12	307	Attempts at murder...	17	40	2	...	36	24	12
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	91	434	3	4	345	193	152
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	13	81	1	...	70	29	41
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	26	...	...	24	9	15
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	12	50	2	...	43	36	7
17	305, 306 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	11	140	4	...	125	98	27
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	226	1,790	44	...	1,539	457	1,082
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	12	28	5	1	31	10	21
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	196	1,408	15	...	1,211	249	962
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	99	189	13	...	217	69	148
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	10	1	...	6	...	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	75	470	4	...	431	243	188
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	16	89	2	...	78	44	34
		Total ...	931	5,495	117	6	4,686	1,722	2,964
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	118	2,479	64	...	504	250	254
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	57	534	17	...	377	238	139
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	20	161	3	...	139	33	106
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	13	157	9	...	125	67	58

A—Part II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	
...	3	1	1	...	1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	
...	2	11	8	3	1 withdrawn.
17	33	13	11	1	1 died; 1 transferred; 4 withdrawn.
22	672	1,731	219	1,389	39 died, escaped, &c.; 93 transferred; 185 non-cognizable; 165 compounded and withdrawn.
...	4	8	2	6	
39	717	1,764	241	1,399	40 died, escaped, etc.; 94 transferred; 185 non-cognizable; 171 compounded and withdrawn.
35	320	8	7	1	15 died; 3 transferred; 10 non-cognizable; 6 compounded and withdrawn; 4 approvers; 16 jirga; 4 committed to sessions.
...	14	11	1	3	1 died; 4 non-cognizable; 1 jirga; 3 committed to sessions.
6	130	4	3	1	3 died; 16 transferred; 24 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
4	21	16	2	8	2 transferred; 1 withdrawn.
...	5	1	1	...	1 withdrawn,
...	16	...	...	...	1 died; 2 withdrawn.
1	19	10	8	2	3 died; 1 committed to sessions.
18	303	331	82	226	11 died; 44 transferred; 75 non-cognizable; 735 compounded and withdrawn.
1	3	2	...	2	
25	299	354	73	265	8 died, escaped, etc.; 22 transferred; 49 non-cognizable; 713 compounded and withdrawn.
9	49	163	12	142	5 died, escaped, etc.; 2 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 56 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	43	9	34	3 transferred; 4 compounded and withdrawn.
5	97	219	66	143	5 died; 2 transferred; 6 non-cognizable; 20 compounded and withdrawn.
...	22	10	5	5	1 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 9 compounded and withdrawn.
104	1,298	1,172	269	832	52 died, escaped, etc.; 95 transferred; 172 non-cognizable; 1,550 compounded and withdrawn; 4 approvers, 17 jirga; 8 committed to sessions.
36	2,000	54	2	44	17 died, escaped, etc.; 12 transferred; 9 compounded and withdrawn; 2 approvers.
30	189	64	13	51	7 transferred; 1 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 3 jirga; 9 committed to sessions.
9	24	158	18	120	1 died; 2 transferred; 12 non-cognizable.
1	34	102	11	88	1 transfered; 1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	567	5,071	86	7	4,553	3,229	1,324
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	135	69	19	...	131	48	83
		Total ...	910	8,471	198	7	5,829	3,865	1,964
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	23	349	4	...	307	53	254
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	13	119	1	...	121	59	62
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	36	468	5	...	428	112	316
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	144	1,609	16	...	1,518	1,013	505
		{ ordinary	617	9,625	140	10	8,705	6,839	1,866
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	80	483	8	...	462	334	128
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	205	1,176	36	1	1,152	769	383
37	419, 420	Cheating	69	338	19	...	273	174	99
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	45	551	9	...	532	136	396
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	76	7	...	66	51	15
		Total ...	1,162	13,858	235	11	12,703	9,316	3,392
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,587	30,732	653	24	25,505	15,898	9,607
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	21	...	...	23	18	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	13	159	...	...	153	126	27
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	175	2,011	33	...	1,964	1,680	284
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribe Act of 1911	31	532	...	...	481	444	37
		Total ...	222	2,723	33	...	2,621	2,268	353
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,809	33,455	686	24	28,126	18,166	9,960

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1917:—

Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1917 = 3,790.

Central Division	... ...	— 6 persons erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.
Sind	... ...	+ 25 persons—difference not explained.
Total	...	+ 19 persons.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
82	687	279	118	147	51 died; 32 transferred; 22 non-cognizable; 40 compounded and withdrawn.
2	49	...	...	...	3 died; 2 transferred; 27 compounded and withdrawn.
160	3,183	657	162	450	72 died, escaped, etc.; 56 transferred; 36 non-cognizable; 82 compounded and withdrawn; 3 jirga; 2 approvers, 9 committed to sessions.
1	59	660	118	540	2 non-cognizable; 164 compounded and withdrawn.
...	10	44	18	24	45 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	
1	69	705	136	565	2 non-cognizable; 209 compounded and withdrawn.
33	193	266	122	126	8 died; 1 transferred; 17 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
140	1,283	1,203	546	606	47 died, escaped, etc.; 29 transferred; 28 non-cognizable; 35 compounded and withdrawn.
24	88	426	66	345	1 died; 1 transferred; 3 non-cognizable; 39 compounded and withdrawn.
19	144	145	63	65	10 died, escaped, etc.; 19 transferred; 19 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
5	103	186	29	150	7 died; 3 transferred; 2 non-cognizable; 4 compounded and withdrawn.
5	47	1,884	329	1,508	2 died; 3 transferred; 3 non-cognizable; 254 compounded and withdrawn.
...	5	4	...	4	
226	1,863	4,114	1,155	2,804	75 died, escaped, etc.; 56 transferred; 72 non-cognizable; 340 compounded and withdrawn.
530	7,130	8,412	1,963	6,050	239 died, escaped, etc.; 301 transferred; 467 non-cognizable; 2,452 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approvers; 20 jirga; 17 committed to sessions.
...	...	34	5	29	1 died.
2	14	140	62	78	2 died; 3 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn.
9	165	2,838	2,226	572	11 died; 13 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn.
12	47	446	413	25	35 died; 6 compounded and withdrawn.
23	226	3,458	2,706	704	49 died; 16 non-cognizable; 14 compounded and withdrawn.
553	7,356	11,870	4,669	6,754	288 died, escaped, etc.; 301 transferred; 483 non-cognizable; 2,366 compounded and withdrawn; 6 approvers; 20 jirga; 17 committed to sessions.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	187	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	35	409	444	23	31	130	220	40	...	...	1.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	11	46	57	2	6	22	15	11	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	79	419	498	14	21	196	167	100	...	...	1.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	13	32	45	6	2	22	8	6	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	111	117	3	...	28	79	7	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	11	11	1	...	1	7	2	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	8	601	609	4	6	105	471	23	...	...	
		Total ...	152	1,630	1,782	54	66	504	967	189	...	...	2; 2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	5	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	6	81	87	30	1	39	10	7	...	...	
		Total ...	6	81	87	30	1	39	10	7	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	14	14	2	1	10	1	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	20	1,133	1,153	268	493	249	110	33	1	...	3.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	23	23	2	5	9	6	1	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	372	11,430	11,802	1,812	6,200	2,353	1,085	320	5	1	13; 2 transferred.
		Total ...	392	12,600	12,992	2,084	6,699	2,651	1,202	354	6	1	16; 2 transferred.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	8	149	157	51	3	79	13	11	...	...	1.
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	27	430	457	122	16	171	100	48	...	...	2.
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	75	1,963	2,038	370	825	578	190	75	...	...	7.
		Total ...	110	2,542	2,652	543	844	828	303	134	...	...	10.

STATEMENT B.—PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion ...	..	14	14	1	7	6	...	...	...	..	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	11	11	8	1	2	4	1	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	128	1,210	1,338	259	563	362	59	95	...	...	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	21	190	211	61	65	61	11	13	...	...	1.
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	77	3,240	3,317	754	1,376	806	289	92	...	...	1.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	7	346	353	15	12	29	293	4	...	...	
27	294*a* ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	12	12	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	13	215	228	4	2	24	155	43	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	21	21	...	4	7	10	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	12	83	95	7	4	45	27	12	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	21	334	355	61	87	137	63	7	...	...	
		Total ...	270	5,676	5,955	1,165	2,121	1,480	922	267	...	...	2.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,842	42,086	44,928	501	5,008	3,614	33,639	2,156	...	...	6; 10 transferred.
		Total ...	2,842	42,086	44,928	501	5,008	3,614	33,639	2,156	...	...	6; 10 transferred.
		Grand Total ...	*3,781	64,620	68,401	4,380	14,739	9,118	37,043	3,107	6	1	36; 2 committed to Sessions; 12 transferred.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1917 and column 4 of the same statement for 1918.

3,785 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1917.

Southern Division	...	— 3 cases erroneously shown as pending last year have been omitted this year.
Sind	...	— 1 case—difference not explained.
Railways	...	— 1 case erroneously shown as pending last year not shown this year.
Total	...	— 5 cases
		3,781 cases.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225a, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	72	496	21	12	577	24	197	259	50·09	48	49	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	17	54	5	.....	76	1	31	21	35·59	16	6	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	100	443	24	15	552	15	231	175	37·47	95	33	...	...	
7	465 to 477a ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	23	42	...	1	64	4	31	9	21·43	14	5	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	9	110	5	4	120	...	31	86	74·78	3	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	...	1	3	.....	4	...	1	2	50	1	...	...	...	
10	149, 153a to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	74	2,447	94	5	2,610	23	715	1,721	67·72	119	32	...	...	
		Total ...	295	3,593	152	37	4,003	67	1,237	2,273	60·69	296	128	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	6	...	.....	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	6	...	.....	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	21	192	...	.....	213	27	134	27	14·06	22	3	...	...	
		Total ...	21	192	...	.....	213	27	134	27	14·06	22	3	...	...	
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	65	...	.....	65	...	50	12	18·46	...	3	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	65	1,880	7	8	1,914	138	607	198	10·49	59	942	...	1	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	161	...	.....	161	20	31	13	8·07	3	94	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,115	23,927	70	137	24,975	2,777	6,856	2,194	9·14	860	12,282	92	...	6 Transferred.
		Total ...	1,180	26,033	77	145	27,145	2,935	7,544	2,417	9·25	922	13,321	92	1	6 Transferred.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	9	161	...	1	169	18	115	21	13·04	12	3	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	48	539	4	12	579	59	293	130	23·94	81	11	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	344	4,180	6	47	4,483	368	1,491	357	8·52	212	2,055	...	...	
		Total ...	401	4,880	10	60	5,231	445	1,904	508	10·38	305	2,069	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART II—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1918 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom process was outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
	Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*															
21	298	Offences against religion ...	9	74	...	.....	83	...	51	3	4·05	...	29	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	10	2	1	11	...	4	7	58·33	...	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	363	2,464	4	52	2,779	292	727	108	4·37	223	1,428	...	...	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	61	319	...	2	378	31	160	25	7·83	21	141	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	328	5,670	6	38	5,966	610	1,815	464	8·17	288	2,789	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	13	429	15	.....	457	...	73	354	79·73	9	21	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	82	509	33	21	553	...	120	350	64·57	56	27	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	30	...	.....	30	...	11	15	50·	...	4	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	61	271	23	.....	355	7	190	108	37·07	49	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	22	339	...	1	360	42	154	80	23·0	12	72	...	...	
		Total ...	889	10,115	83	115	10,972	982	3,305	1,515	14·85	658	4,512	...	...	
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		3,347	47,181	1,462	724	51,269	1,644	5,666	37,173	76·41	1,903	4,867	...	...	11 transferred.
		Total ...	3,347	47,181	1,462	724	51,269	1,644	5,666	37,173	76·41	1,903	4,867	...	...	11 transferred.
		Grand Total ...	*6,133	92,003	1,784	1,081	98,839	6,102	19,794	43,913	46·82	4,111	24,900	92	1	2 committed to Sessions; 17 transferred.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for the year 1917 and column 4 of this statement :—

6,231 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1917.

Northern Division — 26 persons difference not explained.
Southern Division — 3 persons erroneously shown last year not shown this year.
Sind — 68 persons — difference not explained.
Railways — 1 person erroneously shown last year not shown this year.

Total ... — 98 persons.

6,133 ,,

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1918.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft... (*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	6,705	3,036	45·27	10,36,504 0 0	2,54,405 0 0	24·54
1. Theft... (*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	620	...	.....	44,822 0 0	...
1. Theft... (*c*) Other thefts ...	11,870	6,588	55·50	8,08,930 0 0	3,40,649 0 0	42·11
2. Robbery. (*a*) Dacoity ...	187	85	45·45	1,44,747 0 0	26,292 0 0	18·16
2. Robbery. (*b*) Other robbery .	300	175	58·33	38,453 0 0	11,934 0 0	31·21
3. Criminal breach of trust ..	309	176	56·95	36,886 0 0	15,565 0 0	42·19
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	75	21	28·	19,409 0 0	12,851 0 0	66·21
(*a*) Murder	2	...	...	457 0 0	.....	...
(*b*) Kidnapping	2	2	100·	322 0 0	173 0 0	53·72
Total ...	19,450	10,703	55·02	20,85,708 0 0	7,06,691 0 0	33·88
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	19	5	26·31	589 0 0	160 0 0	27·16
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	97	60	61·85	4,150 0 0	2,432 0 0	58·60
Total ...	116	65	56·03	4,739 0 0	2,592 0 0	54·69

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrate's cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 32,800	Rs. 18,773	57·23

(2) Rs. 39,122 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 54,686 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 2,844 cases pending at the beginning of the year, Rs. 5,06,374.
(5) Value of property stolen in 4,076 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 8,35,238.
(6) Value of property recovered in 2,149 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 2,02,509.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	36	3	242	...	...	1,262	...	...	1,551
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	95	...	...	476	...	...	590
	3. Kaira	...	1	...	2	3	23	...	121	...	...	627	...	...	777
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	133	...	4	674	...	9	852
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	142	...	...	772	...	...	939
	6. Thána	...	1	...	2	6	35	1	181	...	...	913	...	...	1,139
	Total ...	...	6	1	8	24	154	4	914	...	4	4,724	...	9	5,848
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	6	45	1	180	...	...	870	...	...	1,105
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	...	2	6	37	...	180	...	5	923	...	21	1,175
	9. West Khándesh ...	...	1	...	1	5	32	...	163	...	4	779	...	19	1,004
	10. Násik	...	1	...	2	5	44	...	180	...	...	967	...	...	1,199
	11. Poona	...	1	...	2	7	46	12	259	...	...	1,463	...	...	1,790
	12. Sátára	...	1	...	2	5	40	...	173	...	...	940	...	...	1,161
	13. Sholápur	...	1	...	1	5	33	...	122	...	...	670	...	...	832
	Total ...	...	7	1	11	39	277	13	1,257	...	9	6,612	...	40	8,266
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	5	36	1	146	...	...	781	...	...	972
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	5	41	...	149	...	...	750	...	...	947
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	5	43	...	174	...	...	972	...	...	1,197
	17. Kánara	...	1	...	1	4	23	...	119	...	...	597	...	...	745
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	21	...	97	...	...	500	...	...	623
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	128	...	...	661	...	...	821
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	26	190	1	813	...	...	4,261	...	...	5,305
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	....	...	1	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	...	1	1	2	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,669
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	725	...	131	1,072
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	...	2	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	1	...	1	3	15*	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	27. Nawábsháh	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total ...	...	7	1	10	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,439
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...†	...†	...	3	11	1	46	...	...	251	...	...	312
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	101	...	...	435	...	...	567
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	12	3	59	...	...	271	...	...	349
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	15	63	13	282	...	...	1,363	...	...	1,740
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	25	...	18	...	...	40	...	...	96
	36. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind ..	1	...	1	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	24
	37. Principal, Police Training School, Násik.	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	19
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., *vide* foot-note ...	1	8	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36§
	Total ...	6	10	22	6	18	37	...	29	...	...	53	...	...	181
	Grand Total ...	6‡	39‡	28‡	41‡	155	901	40	4,087	18	317	20,973	6	1,168	27,779
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	...	38	...	...	55
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	20	...	...	133	...	...	159
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	47	...	...	52
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rys, in the Presy. proper...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	25	...	...	27
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	13	...	35	...	...	243	...	...	293

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

† The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of the M. & S. M. Railway also.

‡ The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 114 which represents the strength of 110 permanent and 4 temporary Gazetted Officers.

§ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 21 on Military duty one officer of the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Police, from Sind, whose services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, and 5 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police.

¶ The total sanctioned strength for the Presidency Proper as shown in the Armament Return is 20,934 inclusive of the Dangs, whereas that shown in this statement exclusive of Sind and inclusive of the Dangs strength comes to 20,931. The difference of 3 is explained as under:—

6 Sub-Inspectors referred to in the remark B of the Armament Return of the Presidency Proper form part of the district strength where there is a corresponding number of vacancies.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1918.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	24	20	2·46	533·72	1,547	·99
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	8	15	2·83	519·85	469	·79
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	14	17	2·05	890·27	1,877	2·41
...	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	15	26	2·98	467·28	658	·77
...	...	...	1,651	654,109	148,994	13	23	1·76	696·60	661	·70
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37	3·13	774·63	1,557	1·36
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	96	138	2·51	643·09	6,769	1·15
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	24	23	5·98	855·47	1,031	·93
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	37	3·87	880·75	1,368	1·16
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	16	43	5·42	578·40	854	·85
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	31	33	4·95	754·19	1,906	1·58
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	25	32	2·99	598·61	2,875	1·60
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	28	16	4·30	931·33	1,367	1·18
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	18	14	5·45	923·47	1,036	1·24
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	164	198	4·52	772·69	10,437	1·26
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	26	4·78	971·	1,241	1·27
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	20	34	6·	911·27	659	·69
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	180,257	21	29	3·85	857·15	1,181	·99
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	25	5·29	577·92	483	·65
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	13	13	3·42	953·72	584	·93
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	4·87	1,466·	508	·62
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	559,338	108	155	4·71	954·	4,656	·88
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	103	1·37
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	68	7·17	312·59	1,887	1·13
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·11	570·4	2,155	2·01
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	21	33	5·32	547·10	1,337	1·27
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	19	54	5·86	765·79	1,800	2·09
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	21	38	19·10	607·00	829	1·16
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	9	32	4·94	491·60	544	1·02
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	27	8·37	970·73	1,357	2·94
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,435	451,906	121	295	7·33	545·65	10,012	1·55
			Miles.								
...	...	...	958	...	...	9	24	1·87	...	1,189	2·32
...	...	...	727·75	...	...	6	20	2·33	...	238	·76
...	...	...	1,203	...	...	10	47	2·12	...	773	1·36
...	...	...	923	...	...	9	30	2·64	...	1,512	4·33
...	...	...	3,811·75	...	...	34	121	2·19	...	3,712	2·13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*81,98,748	1,48,949	*8,347,697	A. in sq. miles 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,811·75	18,722,468	3,120,924	523	907	District 5·19 Railways †2·19	†728·81	35,586	†1·38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* This figure is exclusive of Rs. 2,83,445 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1918-19.

† The percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 15, 1,486 Constables in the Presidency Proper, and 3 Sub-Inspectors, and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength.				Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
													Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad...	44	1,504	45	1,223	40	364	8	...	5	...	162	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	2. Broach	17	571	17	411	22	212	17	...	2	1	35	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	3. Kaira	26	748	28	677	23	339	35	...	1	...	123	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4. Panch Mahâls	30	820	24	684	60	†396	4	...	8	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
	5. Surat	23	914	23	697	22	304	3	...	3	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6. Thâna	42	1,094	39	805	40	397	35	...	1	6	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	182	5,651	176	4,497	207	2,062	102	...	20	7	476	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	52	1,050	40	932	29	405	7	...	2	1	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	8. East Khándesh	43	1,129	33	984	77	397	44	...	4	1	70	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	37	965	29	845	67	369	32	...	2	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	10. Násik	49	1,147	47	823	34	420	5	...	5	...	16	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Poona	65	1,722	50	1,293	40	435	52	1	3	1	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	12. Sátára	45	1,113	44	921	40	420	5	...	3	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	13. Sholápur	38	792	34	725	29	279	28	...	2	...	91	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	329	7,918	277	6,523	316	2,725	173	1	21	3	652	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	42	927	41	840	33	353	36	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15. Bijápur	46	899	31	760	28	355	4	...	4	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	16. Dhárwár	48	1,146	38	858	40	435	39	1	3	1	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17. Kánara	27	716	23	644	23	362	4	...	2	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18. Kolába	24	597	22	509	22	263	6	1	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	19. Ratnágiri	30	789	26	706	22	334	4	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	217	5,074	181	4,312	168	2,107	93	3	13	1	181	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8
Sind.	20. Riverain	5	69	4	61	...	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	51	1,360	40	601	51	...	7	1	110	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,041	27	794	40	441	28	1	3	2	15	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2
	23. Sukkur	39	1,008	37	881	40	461	35	...	3	1	68	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
	24. Lárkána	32	828	31	804	40	427	32	...	4	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	26	530	338	269	26	...	3	2	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	515	18	497	53	338	18	...	8	...	40	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	10
	27. Nawábshah	21	439	20	426	27	272	21	...	8	...	19	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	223	6,199	214	5,353	583	2,814	216	1	37	6	358	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	24
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	23	404	...	83	4	...	2	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	15	297	12	246	...	10	2	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	30	536	25	478	...	61	5	1	...	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Sind Railways	18	330	18	317	...	50	19	...	8	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	91	1,645	78	1,445	...	204	30	1	10	2	137	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	36	58	39	54	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	11	11	11	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	6	13	...	9	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	55	82	52	73	...	...	59	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,096	26,569	978	22,203	1,274	‡9,912	673	6	101	19	1,895	...	26	...	...	...	3	...	65
	Dangs ...	...	24	...	24	...	§23	§1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* Column 29.—The italic figures in this column show real vacancies among Constables in the District concerned.

† One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

‡ The figure is inclusive of 163 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police at Kaira, Panch Mahâls, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sátára, Sholápur, and Ratnágiri.

§ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, w ll give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

N.B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 5 and those in 4 and 6 is 118 officers and 4,366 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

110 real vacancies among officers
5 real vacancies among officers
3 vacancies among Sub-Inspectors in Sind which are yet to be filled to complete the cadre of Sub-Inspectors

and 2,020 real vacancies among men in the Presidency Proper.
and 259 realivacancies among men in Sind.
and 2,087 policemen in the Presidency Proper and Sind whose recruitment has not yet been authorised for want of funds.

118 officers and 4,366 men (3,506 in the Presidency Proper and 860 in Sind.)

E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1918.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the Force during the Year.							Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Constables, I Class.	Constables, II Class.	Constables, III Class.		On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	1,133	42	737	164	246	376	359 *211*		18	67	5	22	...	35	45·61	5·58	2·76
...	434	17	192	55	97	143	76 *103*		8	33	4	3	...	14	60·98	0·57	3·27
1	477	28	430	110	125	188	243 *71*		13	34	2	17	1	30	28·1	0·07	4·25
...	392	26	266	65	133	197	217 *136*		16	28	8	...	...	30	64·32	2·65	4·25
...	215	23	305	37	154	229	172 *153*		8	14	3	8	6	16	45·62	0·12	2·22
5	372	38	496	33	182	271	171 *211*		11	40	1	8	1	47	56·58	0·15	5·57
6	3,023	174	2,416	464	937	1,404	1,238 *885*		74	236	23	58	8	172	61·39	0·17	3·68
...	584	40	631	118	173	261	318 *37*		15	16	2	6	...	44	30·77	1·01	4·52
...	626	33	701	56	192	289	318 *57*		26	23	4	1	...	19	37·72	0·25	1·96
...	185	29	391	58	162	243	273 *55*		6	18	2	5	...	40	22·51	3·45	4·57
...	383	48	550	72	193	290	160 *205*		10	35	5	...	...	24	48·35	0·13	2·75
...	770	50	513	113	239	439	356 *203*		20	55	4	3	...	61	151·09	6·70	4·54
1	1,007	44	625	64	188	282	278 *79*		11	12	2	5	1	31	144·56	0·39	3·21
...	683	34	484	119	134	201	268 *16*		7	31	2	11	...	28	47·87	1·02	3·68
1	4,238	278	3,895	600	1,281	2,005	1,971 *711*		95	189	21	31	1	247	63·11	0·16	3·63
...	1,013	41	585	70	156	235	303 *15*		8	41	4	10	...	25	67·99	0·19	2·83
8	498	30	609	35	150	223	238 *48*		9	25	4	1	...	32	154·86	0·42	4·04
...	484	38	501	74	195	287	197 *115*		10	20	4	11	...	22	162·96	0·45	2·47
...	312	23	460	69	120	179	226 ...		5	14	2	2	...	34	237·61	0·65	5·09
...	346	22	309	33	99	149	164 *61*		11	16	2	...	1	6	132·58	0·36	1·13
...	362	27	583	38	132	198	248 ...		5	11	...	2	...	22	117·19	0·32	3·00
8	3,015	181	3,047	319	852	1,271	1,376 *229*		48	127	16	26	1	141	143·01	0·39	3·13
...	38	4	18	13	9	14	23		...	4	1	1	...	5	26·15	0·07	7·69
5	1,395	47	322	152	233	345	573		15	70	7	28	6	41	33·05	0·10	2·91
3	483	26	249	148	136	200	323		6	100	4	23	18	42	67·23	0·19	5·12
...	333	35	311	175	145	218	364		7	68	3	6	15	44	58·82	0·16	4·79
1	229	28	231	169	131	187	334		8	50	4	13	1	35	83·47	0·25	4·19
2	215	24	180	108	100	147	163		21	46	3	5	32	32	69·06	0·22	5·76
1	136	15	105	144	99	137	179		7	47	8	46	6	28	43·55	0·12	5·44
1	204	20	160	103	71	105	174		13	56	8	19	2	28	11·28	0·03	6·19
13	3,093	199	1,606	1,011	924	1,353	2,133		77	441	38	141	80	255	...	...	4·58
...	375	27	340	32	71	109	148 *73*		4	8	2	1	...	12	105·62	0·61	2·81
...	247	12	232	16	46	65	89 *51*		3	8	...	...	...	9	61·24	0·43	3·49
...	368	25	409	45	89	130	158 *58*		8	10	1	4	...	7	46·52	0·64	1·39
...	115	18	118	134	53	79	128		2	40	8	24	...	13	46·57	0·13	3·88
...	1,105	82	1,099	227	259	383	523		17	66	11	29	...	41	...	...	2·69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15	39	45	...	9	13	14 *4*		...	...	...	...	...	2	33·7	2·75	2·15
...	34	11	9	1	...	2	1		...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3	3	... *4*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	49	50	54	1	12	18	15 *8*		...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1·6
28	14,523	964	12,117	2,622	4,265	6,434	7,256		311	1,060	109	286	90	858	...	...	3·70
...	...	...	...	...	4	6			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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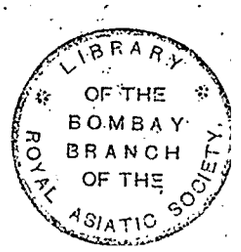

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1919.

REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, gold or silver stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.	Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
...	825	39	727	210	245	273	137	353	16	81	7	41	2	17	37·53	5·59	1·33
...	189	16	207	20	48	72	69	112	3	15	...	5	1	10	70·62	0·65	2·31
...	628	29	425	74	243	209	116	97	5	65	5	5	1	7	19·45	0·05	0·84
...	314	25	252	76	90	106	61	244	10	45	2	13	2	12	54·36	1·09	1·63
...	306	21	350	109	8	111	65	318	8	21	4	13	2	11	37·62	0·10	1·47
3	738	37	495	44	41	295	175	71	16	21	1	4	6	25	52·89	0·39	2·95
3	3,000	167	2,506	533	678	1,066	623	1,225	58	248	19	81	14	82	41·15	0·11	1·66
4	419	39	708	77	213	271	117	89	19	20	3	14	...	15	26·43	0·67	1·5
1	469	33	690	53	84	109	121	353	16	17	2	10	...	11	29·29	0·29	1·02
...	136	30	411	64	54	192	83	221	3	25	4	5	2	16	32·21	3·83	1·99
...	354	45	772	153	193	242	170	95	11	45	5	34	...	13	36·04	0·09	1·41
...	730	80	537	165	433	149	219	548	15	29	3	2	...	15	169·31	7·70	0·90
...	856	38	696	123	59	256	375	...	15	22	3	8	...	15	119·08	0 33	1·48
...	495	33	495	48	113	221	152	82	4	17	5	8	...	8	18·44	0·27	1·06
5	3,449	277	4,359	683	1,149	1,630	1,237	1,388	83	75	25	81	2	93	91·33	0·24	1·35
...	704	37	579	41	86	193	95	272	7	29	4	5	1	10	68·41	0·19	1·16
3	483	32	631	75	53	249	70	315	3	21	2	2	...	3	30·41	0·69	0·37
...	528	48	578	131	80	349	187	40	12	26	2	35	...	5	127·62	0·35	0·52
...	396	22	423	40	88	218	129	70	7	11	2	3	...	2	206·47	0·56	0·29
...	561	20	303	22	45	104	57	163	10	17	1	4	...	16	160·00	0·44	3·16
...	272	27	606	70	208	95	165	154	..	6	2	1	...	9	86·10	1·81	1·16
3	2,947	181	3,120	379	560	1,208	703	914	39	110	13	50	1	45	113·17	0·67	1·11
...	24	4	22	12	11	13	4	4	...	8	1	1	...	1	17·46	0·05	1·59
...	1,355	46	416	177	308	807	123	239	8	33	10	68	...	13	25·10	0·07	0·90
...	292	27	261	125	148	183	86	128	14	72	11	29	21	12	56·59	0·16	1·44
...	382	36	296	113	117	330	124	25	9	55	4	20	1	21	32 85	0·09	2·35
...	284	29	311	118	168	145	99	118	3	43	9	35	6	27	18·71	0·22	3·24
...	191	24	177	79	109	115	59	92	9	50	1	25	22	11	64·08	0 18	1·82
...	167	16	140	77	79	128	44	98	1	25	3	18	...	3	25·24	0 01	0·33
1	223	21	193	116	18	105	36	60	4	68	4	17	12	6	2·31	0 07	1 39
1	3,918	203	1,816	817	958	1,324	575	784	48	354	43	213	62	93	...	...	1·65
...	755	24	338	26	47	82	73	137	2	6	...	4	...	6	83·25	1 00	1·37
...	154	10	232	11	29	40	22	107	5	1	...	1	...	3	54·72	2·62	1·17
1	258	25	397	35	62	87	56	164	7	16	2	14	...	13	38·01	0·52	2·64
1	117	16	133	82	51	57	25	27	5	44	21	40	8	7	44·55	0·12	2·18
2	1,234	75	1,100	154	189	286	176	435	19	67	23	59	8	29	...	...	1·94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31	39	47	4	10	5	9	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	48·27	0·33	...
...	19	12	9	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	5	2	3	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7·07
1	50	53	61	7	12	6	13	17	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	0·72
15	13,648	961	12,962	2,573	3,546	5,400	3,327	4,763	249	955	124	484	87	343	...	...	1·44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K. C. RUSHTON,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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